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14 January 1985

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



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14 January 1985

USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

GOSR ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS MESSAGES FROM FOREIGN LEADERS

Bangladesh President

PML31301 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To His Excellency K. U. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Your Excellency

On behalf of the government and people of Bangladesh and on my own behalf I am sending sincere and cordial congratulations to Your Excellency and, through you, to the Soviet Government and people on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

I am firmly convinced that the cordial relations of friendship and cooperation existing so happily between our countries will continue to strengthen for the two peoples' mutual benefit.

I would like to take advantage of this occasion to wish Your Excellency good health, happiness, and long years of life and to wish the Soviet people prosperity and well-being.

Please accept, Your Excellency, assurances of my highest esteem.

Lieutenant General Hussain Mohammad Ershad, president of Bangladesh

Congolese President

PML41036 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The celebration of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution gives me the opportunity to send on behalf of the Congolese people, their party and government, and on my own account my warm congratulations to the Soviet people and all their leaders.

The Congolese people, having embarked on the path of socialist development, assess highly the gains of the 67 years of socialist building during which the Soviet people have achieved great political, economic, and social victories.

May I take this happy occasion to assure you of my firm and unshakable resolve to promote the strengthening of the bonds linking our peoples, the development of cooperation between our countries, and especially the further deepening of relations between the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] and the CPSU on the basis of proletarian internationalism.

I send wishes for happiness and health to Your Excellency and wishes for prosperity to the fraternal Soviet people.

With very great and comradely respect

Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the PCT Central Committee, Congolese president, and head of state and government

Colombian CP Leader

PM141701 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee.

We send fervent congratulations on the 67th anniversary of the great revolution which, by creatively embodying the ideas of Lenin's experienced party, is performing a tremendous service as the decisive factor in the defense of peace and social progress throughout the world.

Fraternal greetings.

Gilberto Vieira, secretary general of the Colombian Communist Party Central Committee

Ghanaian leader

PM141211 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To K. U. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Your Excellency,

On the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in your great country it gives me special satisfaction, on behalf of the people and government of Ghana and myself, to send you the warmest and most sincere congratulations and best wishes for well-being to Your Excellency and for further prosperity and happiness to the friendly Soviet people.

I express the hope that the increased cooperation and special bonds of friendship characterizing our relations at present will continue to strengthen for the good of our peoples and countries.

Please accept, Your Excellency, these assurances of my highest respect.

Flight Lieutenant J. J. Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council

Guinea-Bissau Leader

PM141046 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

It is a great honor for me on behalf of the Guinean people and their vanguard--the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde [PAIGC]--and on my own account to send the fraternal Soviet people, the CPSU, and the Soviet Government our warmest militant congratulations on the celebrations marking the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We reaffirm our high assessment of the exceptionally positive role which the USSR plays in the struggle to maintain peace, progress, and social justice worldwide.

We are convinced of the need to constantly develop fruitful relations of friendship, combat solidarity, and cooperation relying on the unity of aims and the ideals of justice and progress that unite our peoples, parties, and governments.

We send you, Comrade Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, our best wishes for health and happiness in your personal life.

With sincere fraternal respect,

Brigadier General Joao Bernardo Vieira, general secretary of the PAIGC and president of the Guinean Council of State

DPRK Premier

SK090746 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] On the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The message reads:

On the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, I send warm comradely greetings.

Ever since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the fraternal Soviet people have resolutely frustrated the aggression of the [word indistinct] class enemies and various [word indistinct] subversive activities, honorably defended their revolutionary gains, and victoriously advanced along the sacred road of arduous revolutionary struggle.

Under the leadership of the CPSU, the Soviet people today are attaining great success in the cause of fulfilling ahead of schedule the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan set forth by the 26th Party Congress and of strengthening the economic might of the country. We sincerely rejoice over the successes of the fraternal Soviet people in socialist and communist construction and send firm solidarity with their just struggle to oppose the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and to defend peace and security in Europe and all the world.

I take this opportunity to express my conviction that the Korea-Soviet friendship, which has been further promoted through the meetings in May this year of the leaders of our two parties and two countries, will further expand and develop in the future as well based on Marxism, Leninism, and proletarian internationalism and sincerely wish you greater success in the work of completing an advanced socialist society.

Kuwaiti Amir

PM141048 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Mr K. U. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution I take great pleasure on behalf of the Kuwaiti people and on my own account in expressing to you, esteemed members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to the friendly Soviet people my warmest congratulations and sincerest good wishes for happiness and prosperity.

I express confidence that the cordial friendly relations so fortunately existing between our two countries will continue to develop and grow stronger.

With the greatest respect,

Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, amir of Kuwait

Kuwaiti Premier

PM141050 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Mr Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

I am pleased to send Your Excellency my sincere congratulations and warm greetings on the Soviet national holiday.

May I take this opportunity to wish good health for you personally and prolonged prosperity for the friendly Soviet people.

Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, heir apparent and Kuwaiti prime minister

Qatari Amir

PM141040 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Mr Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On your country's national holiday I am very pleased on behalf of the Qatari people and government and on my own account to convey to Your Excellency and to the Soviet people and government our sincere congratulations and best wishes for good health and well-being for Your Excellency and further progress and prosperity for the Soviet people.

Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar

Seychelles President

PM141037 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade K. U. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,
Your Excellency,

On behalf of the government and people of the Seychelles and myself I would like to send you and the government and people of the USSR our warmest and most sincere congratulations on the 67th anniversary of the Great October Revolution!

I take this opportunity to express our desire to continue cooperation with you in strengthening friendship and mutual understanding among the peoples, which will contribute to the cause of peace, disarmament, stability, and progress in the world.

I am confident that the excellent bonds of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation which characterize relations between our two countries will continue to expand for the common good of our two peoples.

Please accept my best wishes, Your Excellency, for your personal well-being and for the well-being and prosperity of the Soviet people.

With the highest and most fraternal esteem!

France Albert Rene, president of the Seychelles

Spanish King

LD101133 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2200 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] King Juan Carlos I of Spain sent a message to Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Konstantin Chernenko on the national day of the Soviet people, the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The king of Spain expressed wishes for the prosperity of the Soviet people and the personal well-being of their leader, Konstantin Chernenko.

Togolese President

PM141032 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Mr Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Mr Chairman,

On behalf of the Togolese people, their party of national unity--the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT]--and the government and on my own account I am pleased to send you our warm and sincere congratulations on your country's national holiday.

The Togolese people are happy with the excellent bonds of friendship and cooperation existing between our countries and strive to further strengthen them in the interests of our two peoples.

The international community cannot fail to be alarmed by the numerous political and economic crises in the world and we hope that under your leadership the Soviet Union, which bears a great responsibility for the fate of peace, will continue to work tirelessly to seek a just and mutually acceptable solution to these acute problems and make a weighty contribution to the cause of peace and international security, for which your country has always campaigned.

Please accept, Your Excellency, our best wishes for good health and personal happiness and our wishes for peace and further prosperity for the Soviet people.

With very great respect

Army General Gnassingbe Eyadema, RPT founding chairman and president of the republic.

Zairian President

PM141209 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To His Excellency K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Mr President,

The celebration of your great and beautiful country's national holiday gives me an opportunity to send Your Excellency and, through you, the friendly Soviet people my sincere congratulations, to which I add the congratulations of all the people of Zaire united in the ranks of the Popular Movement of the Revolution, our party-state.

I am happy that fine relations of friendship and cooperation exist between our friendly countries.

May these relations continue to strengthen and develop for the good of our peoples.

With very high esteem,

Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Bango, founding chairman of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and President of Zaire

CSO: 1807/141

INTERNATIONAL

ALLEGED SOUTH AFRICA-ISRAEL ATOMIC RESEARCH COOPERATION HIT

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Nov 84 p 3

[Article by V. Bashkin: "Criminal Agreement"]

[Excerpts] In an interview with the Johannesburg newspaper RAND DAILY MAIL, Peter Marais, director of the South African corporation for arms production (Armcor), not without pride declared that regarding the level of its military industry the RSA was one of the leading five countries of the world and in the production of military materiel yielded only to the United States. And all this was thanks to "exclusively their own efforts..."

It seems that Mr Marais decided to play the role of the "wise man" among the simple people. However, facts are stubborn things. The ever newer evidence of the strengthening of RSA military cooperation with the NATO member countries as well as Israel has become public knowledge. It was precisely with the help of the Western powers that the RSA's military industry was able to assume a leading position. Regarding the cooperation of the racists and the Zionists, it is not the first year that they are building up their military potential by joint efforts.

The most criminal aspect of the military-political cooperation of the two regimes is their joint participation in the creation of weapons of mass destruction. Although the Israeli Government avoids any discussion of this question, certain RSA officials admit in confidential conversations that they are receiving aid in nuclear research from Israeli scientists. In exchange for the delivery to Pretoria of scientific and technical documentation in the nuclear sphere the Zionists received access to South African uranium. In the opinion of many foreign specialists, the 22 September 1979 "mysterious bright flash" off the RSA's Atlantic coast was the result of their joint testing of a nuclear device.

A continuous exchange of information on nuclear problems goes on between the two countries. According to information of the World Movement Against Military and Nuclear Cooperation with the RSA, Israeli scientists have been working for many years at the National Center for Nuclear Research at Pelindaba, near Pretoria. According to the London journal MIDDLE EAST, a group of Israeli engineers is in the RSA, aiding the racists in the development of their first atomic submarine. Currently both countries are also working on the development of a cruise missile with a range of 1,500 km as well as other nuclear weapon delivery systems. All these facts cannot but give rise to alarm.

The military cooperation of Zionism and apartheid turns out to be a tragedy for the peoples of Africa and the Middle East. RSA pilots bombed the cities and villages of Angola with "Kfir" planes manufactured under Israeli license. Thousands of peaceful inhabitants of Lebanon perished from napalm bombs, the creation of which was ensured by the South African racists. It is completely obvious that the criminal union of the RSA and Israel answers the interests of international imperialism and is used by them as a strike force against the national liberation movement.

CSO: 1807/129

INTERNATIONAL

USSR TALKS WITH ARAB LEADERS STRESS SUPPORT, COOPERATION

AU180940 Moscow MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 12, Dec 84 (signed to press 20 Nov 84) pp 77-79

[Article by R. Vasilyev: "Strengthening Soviet-Arab Cooperation"]

[Text] The situation in the Middle East continues to be complex and tense. The policies of the United States and its "strategic ally," Israel, prevent the achieving of stable and just peace in this region. Having arbitrarily declared it a sphere of its "vital interests," the United States strives to establish its supremacy here by every means. Together with Israel it tramples on the rights and interests of the Arab countries and peoples, and primarily those of the Arab people of Palestine. The results of the recent visit by the new Israeli Prime Minister to Washington confirm that there are no grounds for expecting any fundamental changes in the United States' and Israel's approach to Middle East matters.

Under these conditions life itself dictates the necessity to the Arab countries to rally their ranks on an anti-imperialist basis and to cooperate more closely with all friendly countries. In this connection visits to the Soviet Union in October by the highest leaders of three Arab countries--'Ali Nasir Muhammad of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of the Yemen Arab Republic, and Hafiz al-Asad of the Syrian Arab Republic--attracted close attention in the Arab world and beyond its borders. During the same period T- 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs for the Republic of Iraq, paid a working visit to the USSR.

Documents published on the results of the visits attest to the fact that the talks held progressed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. The Arab leaders noted the great importance of their meetings and talks with K.U. Chernenko, gave a high appraisal of their results, and emphasized that the results achieved will serve the cause of further strengthening and developing multi-faceted friendly relations between their countries and the Soviet Union.

This is a natural result emanating from the principles, tested by time and practice, upon which cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Arab states is based. As the North Yemen newspaper AL-THAWRA, for example, emphasized in connection with the signing of a new Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation

between the USSR and the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR), the entire history of relations between the two countries, relations founded on the principles of mutual respect and noninterference in one another's internal affairs, attests to the fact that the Soviet Union renders the people of North Yemen disinterested aid in the strengthening of their independence. The peoples of South Yemen, Syria, Iraq, and other Arab countries are also aware of this through their own experience.

Not only issues related to bilateral relations were discussed during the October visits in Moscow--topical international problems were also touched upon. In particular, the parties expressed concern during the talks in connection with the complication of the international situation, which has been heated up by the actions of U.S. ruling circles, and it was noted that the United States' constant whipping up of the arms race, its superpower ambitions, and its claims to dictate its will to the world "from a position of strength" are at variance with the vital interests of the peoples and increase the danger of a nuclear war arising. It was emphasized that under these conditions all peace-loving forces are faced with a task of paramount importance--that of decisively rebuffing the adventurist aspirations of imperialism, helping to strengthen peace, and preventing a world military conflict. The Arab side highly appraised the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union and its consistent struggle to halt the arms race and prevent a nuclear war, and it confirmed its determination to support the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at these goals.

Special attention was devoted to the situation in the Middle East at the talks in Moscow. This is totally understandable. The Middle East conflict, which has dragged on for such a long time, threatens the interests of all the Arab countries as a whole and--to a greater or lesser extent--of each of them individually, and it also exacerbates the international situation. The Soviet Union is also not indifferent to the development of events in this region, which lies in direct proximity to its southern borders.

It was noted during the exchange of opinions on the Middle East situation that, while acting within the framework of their strategic alliance, the United States and Israel are increasingly hardening their aggressive course with regard to the Arab countries. This is being done in order to deal with the Arab national liberation movement and to liquidate progressive regimes. Both the policy of separate deals and the policy of splitting the Arab ranks, which is backed up by the increased U.S. military presence in the region, are aimed at fulfilling these aims.

The Soviet Union shares and firmly supports the point of view expressed in Arab circles that Arab unity must be strengthened in the struggle against the common enemy in order to counterbalance the imperialist policy of splitting the Arabs. It is totally obvious that the United States and Israel would not dare to act so impudently as now if they knew that this challenge was going to meet with opposition from all the Arab states. The present development of events once again shows that there can be no success in upholding the national interests of every Arab country, let alone of the all-Arab cause, if the Arabs

do not properly rebuff the forces of imperialism and its Israeli agents in the region and if the Arab states do not closely cooperate with one another and rally their ranks.

The policy of the Soviet Union, which is on the side of the Arab peoples and which steadily works to reach a comprehensive, just, and stable settlement of the Middle East conflict, is the direct opposite of the imperialist anti-Arab policy of the U.S. in the Middle East.

The stages of our country's struggle for these noble aims are well-known and have been highly appraised throughout the world. The recent Soviet initiatives have also met with broad international support.

In particular, the Soviet Union states in these initiatives that the Arab lands occupied by Israel since 1967 must be returned to their legitimate owners. A just solution to the pivotal problem of the Middle East conflict--the Palestinian problem--must be ensured on the basis of fulfilling the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and to the formation of their own independent state. The USSR is in favor of the state of war being ended and peace established between the Arab states and Israel.

The Soviet initiatives also include the proposal to call an international conference on the Middle East, in which all the Arab countries having common borders with Israel would participate, as well as the PLO, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, Israel, and also the USSR and the United States which, by virtue of existing circumstances, play an important role in matters connected with the Middle East region. (Footnote 1) (In more detail: MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN, 1984, No. 9, "The Way to Just Peace in the Middle East.")

In the course of the negotiations in Moscow the Soviet Union's initiatives met with approval from our Arab friends. As it is noted in the joint Soviet-North Yemen communique, this was also helped by the fact that there exists a "real coincidence between the Soviet Union's approach to a Middle East settlement and the principles of such a settlement approved by the all-Arab conference in Fez."

The Arab peoples well know that the help and assistance given by the Soviet Union in their building of a new life and in resisting imperialist-Zionist aggression is not limited to moral-political and diplomatic support, but spreads to many spheres of state relations, including scientific-technical, economic, and so forth. During the talks the question of the Soviet Union giving further assistance to Syria in strengthening its defense capabilities was discussed, and the corresponding decisions were made. The sides confirmed their readiness to continue cooperation in this sphere. The great significance this has for the Syrian people and for the entire Arab world in conditions where the United States continues to help to build up the military potential of Zionist expansionists, thereby encouraging them to continue their aggression and to embark upon new armed ventures, is clear to every unbiased individual.

The Soviet Union demonstrates by concrete acts the invariability of its friendly policy with regard to the Arab peoples. It is precisely this that explains the growing desire on the part of Arab countries to develop relations with the Soviet Union. This was once again discussed in Moscow by the leaders of the Arab countries. This desire is also expressed by the leaders of other Arab states.

The Soviet Union's attitude to the Arab countries and peoples was precisely expressed by K.U. Chernenko at a dinner in honor of 'A.'A. Salih in the Kremlin: "The Soviet Union is a 'oyal and reliable friend of the Arab peoples. We are on the side of the Arabs because they are struggling for a just cause and for the preservation of their independence and sovereignty."

The talks held in Moscow provide fresh impulse for further developing relations between the Arab countries and the Soviet Union--relations of friendship and cooperation--which helps them to resolve their economic problems and strengthens their foreign policy positions. The community of views on key Middle East problems which was demonstrated during the meetings and the support of the Arab countries for the Soviet initiatives strengthen the positions of those who advocate a settlement of the Middle East conflict while taking the interests of all the countries drawn into the conflict into account. Such a solution to the Middle East problem would make an important contribution to improving the situation in the world as a whole. But even now the importance of the Soviet-Arab meetings in Moscow, at which the participating sides expressed, in particular, their determination to oppose the intrigues of imperialism in the region of the Mediterranean and Red Seas, in the Indian Ocean, and in other regions of the world and not to weaken their efforts to prevent a nuclear war, has broad international significance.

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CSO: 1807/138

INTERNATIONAL

REGULATIONS ON FOREIGN CITIZENS TRANSITING SOVIET TERRITORY

Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITEL'STVA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK (OTDEL PERVYY) in Russian No 21, 1984 pp 379-392

[Text] Article 113. On the Confirmation of the Regulations for the Stay of Foreign Citizens in the USSR and the Regulations for the Transit of Foreign Citizens Through the Territory of the USSR.

The USSR Council of Ministers decrees:

1. To confirm the appended Regulations for the Stay of Foreign Citizens in the USSR and the Regulations for the Transit of Foreign Citizens Through the territory of the USSR and to make them effective as of 1 July 1984.
2. To recognize the decisions of the USSR Government, in accordance with the appended enumeration, to be ineffective as of 1 July 1984.

Chairman

USSR Council of Ministers, N. Tikhonov

Administrator

USSR Council of Ministers, M. Smirnyukov

Moscow, Kremlin. 10 May 1984, No 433.

Confirmed

by decree of the USSR Council of Ministers
of 10 May 1984, No 433.

Regulations for the Stay of Foreign Citizens in the USSR

I. General Provisions

1. In accordance with the USSR Law "On the Legal Status of Foreign Citizens in the USSR" and other legislative acts of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the present Regulations set forth the procedure for:

a) issuing foreign citizens permits for permanent residence and residence permits in the USSR;

b) authorizing documents for the right of residence in the USSR to foreign citizens staying temporarily in the USSR;

c) the movement of foreign citizens on the territory of the USSR and the choice of a place of residence in the USSR by them;

d) the implementation of organizational measures to secure the fulfillment of the requirements envisaged by the present Regulations.

2. The effect of the present Regulations extends to persons without citizenship who are in the USSR.

3. Foreign citizens, who have traveled to the USSR, are obligated to proceed, by the shortest route and in accordance with the itinerary permitted for the passage of foreign citizens, to the point indicated in the visa for entry into the USSR, the certificate (telegram) concerning the invitation, in the tour or other document, which confirms the purpose of the trip. Persons who have the right to enter the USSR without a visa proceed to the point indicated by them to the representatives of the border troops upon crossing the state border of the USSR in accordance with the purpose of their trip.

Upon arrival at a certain point, the foreign citizen is obligated to present his documents within 24 hours for registration in accordance with the present Regulations.

4. Foreign citizens, who are in the USSR, are obligated to carry with them foreign passports or documents taking their place, registered in accordance with the procedure established by the present Regulations, and show them upon request to representatives of competent Soviet organs.

The loss of a foreign passport or document replacing it must be immediately reported by the foreign citizen to the organization (enterprise, institution) receiving him and to the organ of internal affairs, which, upon the request of the citizen, issues a certificate about this to him.

5. Control of the observance of the present Regulations is carried out by the organs of internal affairs.

II. The Issue of Permits for Permanent Residence and Residence Permits in the USSR to Foreign Citizens.

6. Permits for permanent residence and the receipt of a residence permit in the USSR are issued to foreign citizens by the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, the ministries of internal affairs of the union republics and autonomous republics, the main administrations (administrations) of internal affairs of the executive committees of the kray, oblast and city Soviets of People's Deputies in accordance with the procedure established by the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs.

7. Applications concerning the issue of a permit for permanent residence in

the USSR are given to foreign citizens temporarily living in the USSR through the appropriate local organs of internal affairs, and to those living abroad through the appropriate diplomatic representations or consular institutions of the USSR.

Upon examination of the indicated applications, USSR residence permits of foreign citizens are initially granted, as a rule, for a period of up to 2 years, and upon expiration of this period--for permanent residence without indication of a time period.

8. A permit for residence in the USSR is issued by the organ of internal affairs to a foreign citizen for the place of permanent residence allowed him for the period of validity of his foreign passport or the document taking its place, but for no longer than 2 years.

No later than 10 days prior to the expiration of the period of validity of the residence permit, the foreign citizen is obligated to submit to the organ of internal affairs for his place of residence an application for the extension of the existing or the issue of a new residence permit.

9. Foreign citizens, who upon expiration of 3 months from the day of the completion of the period of validity of the foreign passports or documents taking their place in their possession are not granted appropriate new or extended documents, are issued residence permits in the USSR for persons without citizenship by the organs of internal affairs.

10. A permit for residence in the USSR for a person without citizenship may be replaced by a permit for residence in the USSR for a foreign citizen if its holder presents to the organs of internal affairs a valid foreign passport or a document taking its place.

11. Foreign citizens, who live permanently in the USSR, are subject, in accordance with established procedure, to registration at the place of permanent residence, to a visa requirement or registration during the temporary entry of a settlement of one sort or another, and to notification of their departure from their place of permanent residence, with obligatory personal appearance for this purpose before the organs of internal affairs and the presentation of their residence permits and foreign passports or documents taking their place.

III. The Authorization of Documents for the Right of Residence in the USSR to Foreign Citizens Residing Temporarily in the USSR.

12. Foreign citizens residing temporarily in the USSR live on the territory of the USSR on the basis of foreign passports or documents taking their place, which are registered in accordance with the procedure established by the present Regulations.

13. The following are registered in the organs of internal affairs:

a) Foreign passports or documents taking their place of foreign citizens

staying in the USSR for study, the performance of production practice, the increase of qualifications, work in accordance with intergovernmental agreements, and the members of their families, as well as of persons staying in the USSR by reason of private affairs on the basis of entry, or entry-exit visas, or certificates (telegrams) of invitation;

b) foreign passports, or documents taking their place, of foreign citizens coming to the USSR on official business, trade or public affairs, and members of their families, if these persons do not live in hotels;

c) foreign (diplomatic or official) passports of staff members of departments of foreign affairs of foreign countries, coming to the USSR by reason of private affairs, and members of their families, if these persons do not live in hotels;

d) foreign passports, or documents taking their place, of foreign citizens coming to the USSR for work in household work (as servants, governesses, cooks, etc.) to heads of diplomatic and consular representatives, members of diplomatic personnel, consular officials, workers of the apparatus of military attaches, foreign correspondents, staff members of airline companies, banks, trading and industrial firms, and other such permanent foreign representations.

14. In confirmation of the registration of the documents of foreign citizens, these citizens may be issued official cards of established pattern in some cases by the organs of internal affairs.

15. The registration, in the organs of internal affairs, of the documents of foreign citizens coming to the USSR for study, the performance of production practice, the increase of qualifications, and work in accordance with intergovernmental agreements, as well as the issue of visas for departure abroad and the extension of the period of stay in the USSR, are carried out for these persons on the basis of written applications of the ministries, departments, educational institutions and other organizations, in whose sphere of activity the foreigners came to the USSR, without the personal appearance of these citizens in the organs of internal affairs.

The registration of the documents of foreign citizens, who have come to the USSR by reason of private affairs, is carried out on the basis of visas or certificates (telegrams) of invitation with the personal appearance of the foreign citizens before the organs of internal affairs. The extension of visas for departure abroad and of the period of stay in the USSR is carried out for these citizens on the basis of their written applications.

The registration of documents of persons indicated in subpoint (d) of point 13 of these Regulations, as well as the issue of visas for departure abroad and the extension of stay in the USSR, are carried out for these persons in the organs of internal affairs on the basis of written applications of foreign representations, without personal appearance, before the organs of internal affairs, of the foreign citizens whose documents are subject to registration.

The appropriate ministries, departments, educational institutions and other organizations, as well as the foreign representations in the USSR, are obligated to address the applications indicated in the present point to the organs of internal affairs no later than 48 hours from the time the necessary documents for registration have been surrendered to them by the foreign citizens.

16. The following are registered in hotels:

a) Foreign passports, or documents taking their place, of foreign citizens living in hotels and coming to the USSR on official, trade or public business, for medical treatment or rest, as tourists, and in exceptional cases--also on private business.

In the case of foreign citizens' coming for medical treatment or rest directly to hospitals, sanatoria or holiday homes, the foreign passports of such persons are registered in the organs of internal affairs;

b) foreign (diplomatic or official) passports of staff members of departments of foreign affairs of foreign countries and members of their families, living in hotels and coming to the USSR on private business.

17. The registration, in hotels, of documents of persons indicated in point 16 of the present Regulations, with the exception of those coming on private business, is carried out on the basis of written applications of the ministries, departments, and organizations receiving these persons in the USSR.

The registration, in hotels, of the documents of persons coming on private business is carried out on the basis of written applications of the foreign representations in the USSR.

The authorization of the registration of the documents for the right of residence in the USSR must not exceed 48 hours from the time of the arrival of the foreign citizen in the hotel. The registration of documents is carried out for the period indicated in the applications (the registration of the documents of tourists--for the period of validity of the tour), but within the limits of the period of validity of the visa and for no longer than 3 months.

18. The extension of a stay in the USSR for a period exceeding 3 months and the extension of visas for departure abroad for foreign citizens, whose documents are registered in hotels, are carried out by the organs of internal affairs on the basis of written applications of the ministries, departments, or organizations receiving these persons, and for persons coming on private business--on the basis of written applications of foreign representations in the USSR.

19. The following are exempted from the registration of foreign passports or documents taking their place in the organs of internal affairs and hotels on the basis of reciprocity:

a) The heads of diplomatic and consular representations, the members of diplomatic personnel, consular officials, the staff members of administrative-

technical and service personnel of diplomatic and consular representations, the workers of the apparatus of military attaches and trade representations and the members of their families, as well as the guests of the heads of diplomatic and consular representations, if these guests live in the residences of the heads or on the territory of the indicated representations;

b) the staff members of the departments of foreign affairs of foreign states, coming to the USSR on official business and holding diplomatic or official passports, and the members of their families;

c) the deputy heads of the Staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the states participating in the Warsaw Treaty Organization, the staff members of the organs and institutions of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the international economic organizations of the member states of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the International Bank for Economic Cooperation, and the International Investment Bank, and members of their families.

The registration of the documents of persons indicated in subpoint (a), (b), and (c) of the present point, is carried out in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR. If these persons do not live in Moscow, their documents are registered in the ministries of foreign affairs of the union republics or in the diplomatic agencies of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the ministries of foreign affairs of the union republics, or the diplomatic agencies of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs issue diplomatic, official or consular cards to the indicated persons or make an entry about registration directly in the foreign passports or the documents taking their place;

d) the officials of the Staff and other organs of the administration of the Joint Armed Forces of the states participating in the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the members of their families.

In conformity with the Convention on the Legal Capacity, Privileges and Immunities of the Staff and Other Organs of Administration of the Joint Armed Forces of the States Participating in the Warsaw Treaty Organization, the documents of these persons are registered by the Staff of the Joint Armed Forces and their holders are issued special identification cards.

20. In necessary cases, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the ministries of foreign affairs of the union republics are granted the right to carry out the registration of state and public figures of foreign countries and the members of their families, who come to the USSR on official, trade and public or private business, for medical treatment or rest, when the ministries, departments, organizations or diplomatic representations receiving them apply for this, as well as to carry out the registration of the documents of staff members of international organizations not indicated in point 19 of the present Regulations. In such cases, foreign citizens are exempted from the registration of documents in the organs of internal affairs and hotels.

21. The following are exempted from the registration of foreign passports or documents taking their place:

a) The secretaries, members and candidate members of the central committees of the communist and workers' parties of foreign countries, the heads of states and governments of foreign countries, the members of party, party-government, government and parliamentary delegations, coming to the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee or the central committees of the communist parties of the union republics, the USSR Supreme Soviet, or the Supreme Soviets of the union republics, the USSR Council of Ministers, or the Councils of Ministers of the union republics, the technical personnel of these delegations, and the members of the families of the enumerated persons;

b) persons coming to the USSR on passports issued by the United Nations Organization;

c) members of the officers and crew of foreign war ships, coming to the USSR in accordance with established procedure. The going ashore and movement of such persons is permitted by the senior naval (military) chief in the Soviet port (garrison) in accordance with the plan of the reception of the ships that have arrived.

The same procedure is applied with respect to the members of the crews of foreign military planes coming to the USSR in accordance with established procedure;

d) persons belonging to the crews of foreign nonmilitary ships, during their being in Soviet ports and port cities, and during organized departures of these persons for excursions--also to other cities of the USSR. Permission to go ashore is given to such persons by representatives of the border troops in accordance with the regulations and instructions in effect in the given port;

e) persons belonging to the crews of civilian aircraft of international air lines, train brigades of international railway transportation, during their being at airports or at stations indicated in the effective schedule;

f) foreign tourists on cruises.

22. The entry concerning registration in foreign passports, or documents taking their place, of foreign citizens who have come to the USSR is carried out by the organs of internal affairs or by the administration of a hotel in Russian and only for the place of the initial arrival of these citizens. The extension of the period of registration is formalized by an appropriate entry in the same documents of the foreign citizens.

23. Foreign passports, or documents taking their place, of foreign citizens, with the exception of the documents of persons enumerated in point 21 of the present Regulations, are not a basis for a stay in the USSR if they are not registered in accordance with the established procedure.

24. Foreign citizens, who have come to the USSR for a period of more than one and a half months, with the exception of the persons enumerated in point 21 of the present Regulations and persons whose documents are registered in

hotels, are subject to registration and departure notification in the organs of internal affairs at the place of residence for the registration carried out. The registration must be formalized within a period not exceeding 72 hours from the time of the registration of the foreign passports or the documents taking their place.

25. The registration and departure notification of foreign citizens coming to the USSR on private business are carried out on the basis of registered foreign passports or documents taking their place with a personal appearance of the foreign citizens in the organs of internal affairs.

26. The formalization of the documents for the registration and departure notification of foreign citizens, enumerated in the first paragraph of point 15 of the present Regulations, is entrusted to the ministries, departments, educational institutions and other organizations who receive these persons in the USSR.

27. Persons enumerated in points 19 and 20 of the present Regulations, when living outside diplomatic and consular representations, are registered on the basis of foreign passports or documents taking their place, which are registered in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the ministries of foreign affairs of the union republics, or in diplomatic agencies of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, without personal appearance of those being registered in the organs of internal affairs.

IV. The Movement of Foreign Citizens on the Territory of the USSR and the Selection of a Place of Residence in the USSR by Them.

28. Foreign citizens, who permanently live in the USSR or who are temporarily staying in the USSR on private business, including persons indicated in subpoint (c) of point 13 and subpoint (b) of point 16 of the present Regulations, who wish to change their place of residence in the USSR or to depart temporarily for another locality, not indicated in the residence permit, in the certificate (telegram) of invitation or in the USSR entry visa, are obligated to obtain permission for this in the organs of internal affairs for the place of their residence.

29. Foreign citizens, who come to the USSR on official, public or trade business, are allowed to visit localities envisaged by the plans for the reception of these persons in the USSR and designated in the entry and exit documents. The visit by such foreign citizens to points not envisaged by the plans of reception and not indicated in the entry-exit documents, is realized on the basis of permissions of the organs of internal affairs on the basis of written applications of the ministries, departments and organizations receiving these persons in the USSR.

30. Permissions for a change in the place of residence in the USSR, as well as for departure to a sanatorium, holiday home, for excursions, to the place of the performance of production practice, for private business and for other purposes, are granted to foreign citizens, who have come to the USSR for study, the performance of production practice, the increase of qualifications,

or work in accordance with intergovernmental agreements, are issued by organs of internal affairs on the basis of written applications of the ministries, departments, educational institutions and other organizations accepting these persons in the USSR.

31. The movement of people coming to the USSR as tourists is carried out in accordance with the confirmed tourist itinerary. A deviation from the itinerary is permitted only with the permission of the organs of internal affairs, issued on the basis of the written application of the tourist organizations receiving these persons in the USSR.

32. The entry, temporary stay and residence of foreign citizens in the border zone and border region, as well as in localities closed for the visit of foreign citizens, are prohibited, except in cases when:

a) In the entry visas and certificates (telegrams) of invitation of foreign citizens points are indicated that are located in a border zone, border region, or in localities closed for the visit of foreign citizens;

b) foreign citizens have received special permission of the organs of internal affairs for entry into a border zone or localities closed for the visit of foreign citizens, or the permission of border troops for entry into a border region.

33. The procedure for the movement, on the territory of the USSR, of foreign citizens, whose documents are registered in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the ministries of foreign affairs of the union republics, or the diplomatic agencies of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is set forth by special regulations.

The regulations for movement on the territory of the USSR that are effective for the personnel of diplomatic representations of the relevant countries are extended to foreign journalists accredited with the press department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

34. Foreign citizens, including those carrying out international automobile transports, may follow on means of motor vehicle transportation only those roads that are open for international motor vehicle traffic.

35. Foreign citizens, who have changed their place of residence in the USSR without permission of the organs of internal affairs, are obligated, upon request of these organs, to return to their previous place of residence.

36. Persons who have invited foreign citizens to the USSR on private business and have made living space available to them are obligated to take measures to ensure the timely registration of foreign passports or documents taking their place, the registration and departure notification of these foreign citizens, as well as to assist them in their departure from the USSR upon expiration of the period of their stay set for them.

The making available of housing and means of transportation to foreign citizens by these persons, or the extending of other services to them, is not

allowed in those cases when this entails the deliberate violation of the present Regulations.

In all cases of granting housing and means of transportation to foreign citizens, the owners of them are obligated to report to the organs of internal affairs no later than within a 24-hour period.

* * *

37. For the violation of the present Regulations, foreign citizens are held responsible in accordance with the USSR Law "On the Legal Status of Foreign Citizens in the USSR".

The question of the responsibility of foreign citizens, indicated in Article 33 of the USSR Law "On the Legal Status of Foreign Citizens in the USSR", is resolved through diplomatic channels.

The violation of the present Regulations by persons securing in the USSR the authorization of documents and the observance of the conditions of staying in the USSR of foreign citizens or having invited them to the USSR on private business, as well as extending services to them, entails responsibility in accordance with the legislation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the union republics.

Confirmed
by decree of the USSR Council of Ministers
of 10 May 1984, No 433

Regulations for the Transit of Foreign Citizens Through the Territory of the USSR

1. In accordance with the USSR Law "On the Legal Status of Foreign Citizens in the USSR", the entry into the USSR and the exit from the USSR of foreign citizens traveling through the territory of the USSR in transit are allowed on the basis of valid foreign passports or documents taking their place with transit visas issued by the diplomatic representations or consular institutions of the USSR, if nothing else is provided by the legislation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or by international agreements of the USSR.

2. The effectiveness of the present Regulations extend to persons without citizenship.

3. The transit of foreign citizens through the territory of the USSR to the country of destination by air, railway and sea transportation is allowed when documents are present which are valid for entry into a state which is contiguous to the USSR and appropriate transit documents containing confirmation of the date of departure from the point of transfer to the territory of the USSR.

4. The transit, through the territory of the USSR, of foreign citizens who operate international transit road haulage, and their transit in motor vehicles are realized on the basis of intergovernmental agreements in the presence of documents valid for entry into a state contiguous to the USSR.

5. Transit visas are issued without the right of stopping on the territory of the USSR. In exceptional cases, foreign citizens may be issued a transit visa with the right to stop in one or several points on the territory of the USSR along the itinerary of movement to the contiguous state.

6. Foreign citizens, who desire to make a stop for official, trade, public or private business during the time of their transit through the territory of the USSR, are obligated to obtain, prior to their arrival in the USSR, not transit visas but the appropriate visas for these cases.

7. Foreign citizens, who desire to make a stop for the purpose of tourism during the time of their transit through the territory of the USSR, are obligated, prior to their arrival in the USSR, to obtain tours of Intourist, to have Soviet tourist visas with permission to stay in concrete settlements of the USSR, indicated in the tour.

8. Transit through the territory of the USSR without visas is permitted:

a) When passengers are completing air transportation of direct flights through the territory of the USSR;

b) during travel on airplanes of international air lines with transfer and when passengers have documents entitling them to entry into the country of destination and airplane tickets, with confirmation in them of the date of the flight from the Soviet airport of transfer, when the period of stay on the territory of the USSR will not exceed 24 hours. In so doing, the passengers do not have the right of exit beyond the boundaries of the territory of the airport specially allocated for them;

9. Foreign citizens, who intend to undertake a transit trip for purposes of tourism in a private automobile or as members of a group by bus, are obligated to obtain, prior to their arrival in the USSR, motor vehicle tours of Intourist and to have an appropriate tourist visa with indication of the points of stopping.

Citizens of states, with whom the USSR has concluded an agreement concerning the conditions of mutual visa-less trips of citizens, are allowed entry into the USSR without motor vehicle tours of Intourist for transit movement through the territory of the USSR in private means of motor vehicle transport only in cases when the period of their stay in the USSR will not exceed 24 hours. If for the movement along the established itinerary to a state contiguous to the USSR a longer period of time is required, they are obligated to obtain auto-tours of Intourist prior to their arrival in the USSR.

10. Foreign citizens, who travel through the territory of the USSR in transit, proceed, under observance of the present Regulations, to the border point of exit from the USSR in accordance with the established itinerary and may stop

on the territory of the USSR only at points indicated in the Soviet transit visas.

11. Foreign citizens, who travel through the territory of the USSR in transit in means of motor vehicle transportation, including those operating international motor vehicle transports of freight, may move only along the roads that are open for international motor vehicle traffic.

Stopping to obtain food, rest and lodging may take place only at points that are found on the itinerary of travel, where there are motels, camping grounds and specially allotted parking areas.

12. Foreign citizens, who travel by railway in the USSR, including on trains which go in transit through the territory of the USSR, have the right to get off the train for the time the trains are stopped indicated in the effective schedule.

13. Foreign citizens, who have a transit visa with an indication of stopping at one or several points on the territory of the USSR for a period of more than 24 hours, are obligated, upon arrival at these points, to register their foreign passports or documents taking their place in accordance with the procedure established by the Regulations for the Stay of Foreign Citizens in the USSR, and leave the USSR no later than the period of stay set forth by it.

14. Foreign citizens, who travel in transit and have made an emergency stop on the territory of the USSR for a period exceeding 24 hours, are obligated to formalize, in the course of the following 24-hour period from the time of stopping, the permission to stay in the USSR in the organs of internal affairs.

An emergency situation may take place:

a) In the presence of natural disasters, which delay the movement of a train, means of motor vehicle transportation, ship or airplane;

b) for the repair of a means of motor vehicle transportation, damaged as the result of the breakdown of some of its parts or a road transportation incident;

c) in the case of illness, when, upon conclusion of a physician, the further movement of the sick person is dangerous to his health. In this case, members of the family or accompanying persons traveling with him may remain with the sick person;

d) in the case of delays in the transfer from one type of transportation to another at a junction.

An emergency situation gives foreign citizens the right to stay only within the limits of a town or other settlement where it takes place, for the time up to the elimination of the reasons which called forth the emergency situation.

The authorization of the stay and the extension of the period of validity of transit visas are carried out on the basis of the personal application of a foreign citizen with the presentation of a certificate of the appropriate Soviet organizations or institutions confirming the reasons and the length of the delay in the route of travel.

15. The following may be a place of residence of foreign citizens during stops:

- a) The hotels of Aeroflot (for persons who travel by air transportation);
- b) the hotels of Intourist (for persons who travel by other means of transportation);
- c) the premises of accredited foreign representations in the presence of written applications on their part, with indication of the specific person in the representation with whom the transit passenger is staying.

During the time of stopovers, the staying of foreign citizens in dormitories or in private quarters is allowed only in exceptional cases and only with the permission of the organs of internal affairs.

16. The departure, from the USSR, of foreign citizens who have made an emergency stop on the territory of the USSR for a time not exceeding 24 hours, may be permitted without extension of the transit visa in the organs of internal affairs.

17. Foreign citizens, who travel through the territory of the USSR in transit and wish to change their itinerary and the border point of departure from the USSR, are obligated to obtain permission of the organs of internal affairs for this.

18. Foreign citizens may not be permitted entry into the USSR for transit travel through the territory of the USSR on the basis envisaged by Article 24 of the USSR Law "On the Legal Status of Foreign Citizens in the USSR".

19. The making available of housing, means of transportation or the extension of other services to foreign citizens by citizens of the USSR is not allowed in those cases where this entails the deliberate violation of the present Regulations.

In all cases of the making available of housing and means of transportation to foreign citizens, the owners of them are obligated to report to the organs of internal affairs no later than within a 24-hour period.

* * *

20. For the violation of the present Regulations, foreign citizens are held responsible in accordance with the USSR Law "On the Legal Status of Foreign Citizens in the USSR".

The question of the responsibility of foreign citizens, indicated in Article 33 of the USSR Law "On the Legal Status of Foreign Citizens in the USSR" is resolved through diplomatic channels.

The provisions of the present Regulations, concerning the procedure for travel to the point of departure from the USSR, the making of stopovers during transit travel, and the authorization of the appropriate permits, the choice of a place of residence during a stopover, as well as the responsibility for the violation of the Regulations, also extend to citizens of states with which the USSR has agreements concerning the conditions of reciprocal, visa-less trips of citizens.

The violation of the present Regulations by persons securing the observance of the conditions of transit travel through the territory of the USSR by foreign citizens or extending services to them entails responsibility in accordance with the legislation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the union republics.

21. Control of the observance of the present Regulations is realized by the organs of internal affairs.

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INTERNATIONAL

BURLATSKIY REVIEWS LOMEYKO-GROMYKO BOOK ON NUCLEAR AGE

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[Review by Fedor Burlatskiy, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA political observer, of book by Anatoliy Gromyko and Vladimir Lomeyko under the rubric "Bookshelf": "Thought Directed Into the Nuclear Age"]

[Text] "If our sun forgot tomorrow to light our earth's path, then tomorrow the whole world would be illumined by the thought of some madman."

I fear that even the madman's thought of which Beranger wrote leaves no hope in the event of a nuclear war. There is no doubt that mankind has never before faced such an acute need to understand the new realities of our age. An age when for the first time in the many million years of his history man could really lose the sun. Lose the earth which gave birth to him, to its own misfortune. Lose it forever, irretrievably. That threat should seemingly have turned man's consciousness inside out. Faced man to reassess the meaning of his existence on earth, the nature of his relations without people, with mother earth, and with the sun and the universe.

That is the first thought that occurred to me when I read the title of the book by Anatoliy Gromyko and Vladimir Lomeyko, "New Thinking in the Nuclear Age" ["Novoye Myshleniye v Yadernyy Vek"] ("International Relations" Publishing House 1984). Indeed, the word is very apt. Man is in need of new thinking unless he wants to disappear from the face of the earth as his predecessors--the dinosaurs, mammoths, and perhaps other beings who inhabited it millions of years ago--also disappeared for unclear and enigmatic reasons.

Indeed, man has already frequently been faced with the need to radically alter his consciousness. For instance, when he mastered fire, which has served until then as a source of fear and disaster. Or when he understood that the sun does not revolve around the earth but that the earth revolves around the sun. Or when he discovered that man, alas, is not the apex of the universe but, according to scientists, a monkey walking on its hind legs--a monkey which, of course, has undergone considerable evolution.

But let us abandon our reminiscences about the past and return to considerations about the future. The authors of the book in question are right a thousand times over: Never before has man needed to alter his thinking so drastically. This

applies particularly to the sphere of international relations. And our class-based approach serves as a bulwark for the general human approach inasmuch as it is the socialist countries which act as the most consistent force in the struggle for the prevention of nuclear war. The traditional values adopted over the ages, the notions of war and peace worked out by the Roman emperors and adopted by the 20th century imperialists--all these military subtleties have been turned upside down in our nuclear age. As in Orwell's book "1984" former concepts have suddenly been turned inside out.

Indeed. What is war? It used to be a battle for victory over the enemy. Now nuclear war is a means of self-destruction with the reassuring thought that your enemy will be destroyed at the same time.

What is peace? It used to be a period of friendly relations between peoples and states. Now it is a time of frantic stockpiling of thermonuclear weapons capable of assuring the total destruction of all mankind.

And what are our children?

Surely they are not just beings whom we produce to be incinerated by a nuclear explosion at a temperature of 10 million degrees?

All this sounds monstrous, does it not? But it is our reality, after all. It is the reality of the nuclear age. We will hope it is only a likely [veroyatnaya] reality....

Does the "overkill" concept not sound more monstrous and senseless? It means the stockpiling of nuclear weapons to destroy the enemy many times over. Wise U.S. strategists proceed here from the premise that they will obtain some kind of psychological advantages over the USSR if we can destroy them only twice over and they can destroy us three times over. Even Erasmus, in his "Praise of Folly," could not conceive of nonsense on a bigger scale.

I am deeply impressed by the style and method of argument about these problems used by the book's authors--well-known experts on international affairs. It is a profoundly personal, sincere, concerned style. At the start of the book we learn of two human destinies typical of the destinies of our entire older generation, seared by the past war. The authors describe how this war has passed through the consciousness of the Soviet and U.S. peoples in different ways.

Anatoliy Gromyko: "Of course, during the struggle against fascism and later during the U.S. Vietnam adventure, American mothers received death notifications. But in terms of its dimensions U.S. grief could not compare with the grief of our country, the grief of millions of Soviet mothers who lost their sons and daughters during the Great Patriotic War.

"Thus, in our family too, two of my uncles died fighting the Nazis: my father's brothers Aleksey, defending the Soviet Baltic states and Fedor, during the liberation of Belorussia. My father's third brother, Dmitriy, fought as a partisan against the fascists in the Belorussian forests and once, on reconnaissance, only escaped death by a miracle..."

Vladimir Lomeyko: "I met World War II in Leningrad and experienced the hunger of the blockade. My child memory has imprinted the following picture in me for life.

"...We are sitting at an enormous, empty table: mommy, me, and my two-year-old brother. Outside the window is the winter of the Leningrad blockade. On the table, covered with a white tablecloth, are three thin slices of bread. They look very small. We look at them in silence. My mother pushes a dried up stick of bread toward each of us. But she does not eat herself. Carefully, so as not to make a single crumb, she places her piece in the delicate, transparent little hand of her two-year-old son. He looks at it wide-eyed and silently places the bread in front of his mother.

"Later I learned that over 542,000 civilians died of hunger during the blockade. And who can count the number who died later, from the effects of malnutrition?"

This prelude is not only affecting, it is surprisingly organic to the book. Listen to the interesting way in which they seek and find new concepts to consider an unprecedented reality. "When reason sleeps, it brings forth monsters"—that is the introduction. "Up the staircase leading to the abyss" is from the first section, on the arms race. "The hour of truth or irreversible reckoning" is the title of the second section of the book, on global present-day problems. "The philosophy of survival" is the title of the third, concluding section of the book, devoted to the constructive quest for new ideas adequate to meet the new threat.

From this alone the reader can see how unusual the authors' design and entire concept is. It is unusual both for our own literature and for world political literature. By a curious coincidence I was recently visited by a group of Americans from California concerned with the same problem. It had drafted a leaflet with a message: "Without war. A new way of thinking." The Americans were struck when I showed them the Soviet authors' book, which already contained many answers to the questions which perturb them and, indeed, perturb progressive world public opinion as a whole.

How can the book's basic idea be defined? I think it consists in a substantiation of the need to turn from the traditional system of international relations to a new system. To a system in which the philosophy and politics of deterrence are rejected, as are vain hopes of strengthening one's security through the production of increasingly terrible weapons, and the inability to embark on cooperation, consensus, or compromise for the sake of peace.

The author's digressions into postwar history are of value in themselves. They show who began the thermonuclear arms race and how. They analyze in depth the ideology and psychology of the U.S. strategists and their NATO allies. They recall their meetings with important western figures, cite their arguments, and refute in a reasoned manner any strategy which justifies the arms race and the policy of deterrence.

By the early seventies, as the authors correctly write, the United States had been the initiator in the creation of 23 major weapons systems out of the 25 created in the world. Citing the irreversibility of the modernization of armaments as a result of the new technological revolution cannot justify the further arms race. Sensible people with a sensible approach can find a way of agreeing on a freeze not only on arms production but also on scientific research into their improvement.

But it is the last part of the book which is particularly interesting--considerations about what can be done. How can we live, how can we survive--against each other or with each other? Their reply is that mutual security is a guarantee of our own and of international security. Their call is for a shift from bloc thinking to planetary thinking. And here is how they end their book.

The supporters of the new thinking, believing in human reason and solidarity, advocate the emancipation of man's spirit, people's common responsibility to the present and future generations for the destiny of the earth....

The bells of Khatyn and Buchenwald, Hiroshima and Nagasaki are tolling, calling on us and on all mankind to prevent the tragedy of war! Only by absorbing all the pain of the world and encompassing with his reason the fatal nature of the calamities threatening the earth can man prevent them, prevent them with his thinking heart and all the passion of his reason.

CSO: 1807/140

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[Abridged account of report by D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, to the 25th Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Plenum on 21 November: "The Results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization Arising From Its Decisions and the Plenum Speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] Comrades! We are to examine a question of great political and economic importance--the tasks arising from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speech at the plenum by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

It would be hard to overestimate the Central Committee October plenum's role and significance. It summarized the results of the practical work of the party and people in fulfilling the Food Program, determined scientifically the long-term directions it is to take, and highlighted priorities in tackling it further.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the plenum and Comrade N.A. Tikhonov's report there constitute a considerable contribution to the theory and practice of the party's present-day agrarian policy and are a direct continuation and development of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum decisions.

The October plenum's materials have received the profound approval of the entire Soviet people including Kazakhstan's working people and have evoked a broad international response. The Central Committee plenum's decisions confirmed with full force that our path and the Soviet state have no higher concern than the good of the people and peaceful economic development for the sake of the people's prosperity.

This was reaffirmed at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session which examined the draft State Plan for economic and social development and the draft State Budget of the USSR for next year and at which Comrade K.U. Chernenko delivered a major [bolshaya] speech.

The Central Committee Politburo fully approved the instructions and conclusions contained in his speech and recognized the necessity to make them the basis of the further activity of all party, state, and economic organs, social organizations, and labor collectives.

The main conclusion to be drawn is that the present pace must not slacken and that the improvements that have taken place in the economy in recent years must not only be consolidated but also considerably augmented.

As for our tasks arising from the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum's decisions, Comrade D.A. Kunayev went on to note, it should be stressed that the plenum's materials focused the attention of the party and the people on the most important element in the Food Program--the broad development of land reclamation and the enhancement of fertility and of the efficiency of land use. In addition to the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture, land reclamation questions are acquiring special significance. The implementation of these measures will make it possible to reduce the vulnerability of agricultural production to the whims of nature.

Everyone knows that here in Kazakhstan the climate is extremely severe for agriculture. Virtually all our farmlands are prey to the harmful influence of drought and lack adequate moisture.

This applies equally to the east, west, south, and north of Kazakhstan. We face severe natural conditions everywhere and combat them by our labor, experience, and practical training.

For that reason, the keynote speaker stressed, the October Central Committee plenum's decisions are of exceptional, vital importance to our republic. In this sense, too, they are on a par with the historic decisions of the February-March (1954) plenum on opening up the virgin and fallow lands and of the March (1965) Central Committee plenum which laid the foundation of the party's present-day agrarian policy.

It has been the people's age-old dream to bring water to vast areas of fertile but extremely poorly watered lands. Only Soviet power turned this cherished dream into reality. In May 1918 V.I. Lenin signed the decree on organizing irrigation work in Turkestan and allocated R50 million for these purposes. The Council of Labor and Defense resolution "on combating drought," adopted back in 1921, pointed to the need to carry out irrigation work in Turkestan and the Kirghiz (Kazakh) Republic. Old-timers will recall how, thanks to Lenin's concern, the irrigation systems on the rivers Syrdarya, Badam, Arys, Chu, and others were commissioned by the 10th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

Since then, capital investments in land reclamation have increased year after year and 5-year plan after 5-year plan and the area of irrigated land in the republic has expanded at an ever increasing rate. Considerable work has been done here to develop Betpak-Dala. Around 200 reservoirs or man-made seas,

have been created with a total capacity of over 92 billion cubic meters. Such major irrigation projects as the Kzylkum, the Arys-Turkestan, the Chengil'dy, the Ak-dala, the left bank Kzyl-Orda, the Chiyli, and other systems are in operation.

The Uralo-Kushumskiy, Dzhaniybek, and Shidertinskiy irrigation systems have been built. The initial stages of the canal linking Irtysh, Karaganda, and Dzhezkazgan canal and the Great Alma-Ata Canal have been commissioned. Over 11,000 km of main water pipelines have been built.

A particularly large amount of water resources construction work has taken place since the CPSU Central Committee May (1966) plenum. During this period capital investments worth over R7 billion have been assimilated. The area of irrigated land has increased by over 50 percent to 2.2 million hectares.

As a result, large areas have been established for the production of rice, grain corn, cotton, sugar beet and other industrial crops, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, grapes, and feed for public-sector stockraising. Unique water pipelines measuring 1,000 km in length and reservoirs have been built in the northern oblasts and "small-scale irrigation" ("malaya irrigatsiya") is developing. Farms in virtually all our oblasts are now engaged in irrigation.

Our water resources organisations now assimilate in a single year as much capital investment as in the entire period preceding the CPSU Central Committee May (1966) Plenum.

As you can see, things are being done on a grand scale. The return is also substantial and impressive. Occupying 5 percent of the total land area, the irrigated lands provide almost one-third of the gross arable output, all the rice, cotton, sugar beet, and grain corn, over 90 percent of the vegetables, 60 percent of the potatoes, and 20 percent of the feed.

Making skillful use of advanced agrotechnical methods and the best experience, many sovkhoses and kolkhozes are consistently increasing the capacity of each reclaimed hectare and achieving the planned harvests.

In the past few 5-year plan periods alone the production of grain on the irrigated lands has increased by 280 percent, that of grain corn has increased by almost 500 percent, and that of rice by 600 percent. All this has had a tangible effect on the overall results of agriculture in Kazakhstan. The republic has completed the 5-year plan ahead of schedule in procurements of grain corn and is near to completing the 5-year plan targets for rice deliveries. The vegetable, fruit, and grape harvests have increased considerably.

The feed base has been consolidated which has made it possible to increase average annual purchases of meat by 70,000 metric tons, according to preliminary figures, in 1983-1984 in comparison with the first 2 years of the 5-year plan, and likewise to increase the average annual purchases of milk by 130,000 metric tons, wool by 2,500 metric tons, and eggs by a total of 140 million. The increase is considerable, as you can see. It is comparable with the amounts achieved by major agricultural regions.

The social reorganization of the countryside is continuing. Thousands of kilometers of roads have been laid, some of them to the most remote population centers, the so-called back-of-beyond, and the complete electrification of production and the provision of gas to rural houses and apartments is being completed.

In the past 2 years, 5.4 million square meters of housing have been commissioned in the countryside and the network of schools, hospitals, trade and consumer enterprises, children's institutions, clubs, and cultural centers has been expanded considerably. The personal subsidiary plots of workers, kolkhoz members, and employees are being developed.

Profound changes are taking place in the social structure of the rural population. The demographic situation is improving, the exodus of young people from the countryside is declining, and migration is easing. At the same time, the processes of improving the character, content, and organization of labor are being intensified. The working class' agrarian detachment is being developed. The rural intelligentsia, and this includes the technical intelligentsia, is developing quantitatively and qualitatively. The general cultural and professional standards of the modern countryside are rising generally.

All these positive processes, the report notes, are taking place within the framework of the food program, are clearly manifested, and are accelerating our development. In Kazakhstan, as throughout the country, the first 2 years' work to implement it have yielded considerable results. The food program is a living, functioning entity filled with specific vital content, and every Soviet person can see and feel this for himself.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev went on to emphasize that the CPSU Central Committee October plenum set the republic exceptionally important and responsible tasks--to do everything possible to reduce to a minimum our agriculture's vulnerability to the whims of nature. This is a difficult, global task, but we have now reached the level of development of the material and technical base, maturity of social and production relations, and labor and human resources where we have the ability to resolve it.

Achieving the goals set by the October plenum is an important and integral part of the fulfillment of the entire food program, in which, as is well known, Kazakhstan has been allocated a prominent and honored place. The 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress and subsequent Republic Communist Party Central Committee plenums discussed its basic parameters and tasks in detail.

Time has confirmed the correctness of the conclusions and assessments made at that time. They all remain in force.

Within the framework of the food program the republic should ensure during the 12th 5-year plan an average annual gross yield of 31.5 million metric tons of grain and up to 2 million metric tons of vegetables and cucurbits and should increase the average annual production of meat (dressed weight) to at least 1.4 million metric tons and of milk to 5.4 million metric tons. These are our targets and we must achieve them.

There is much work to be done and the tasks are made considerably more complicated by the fact that a backlog has occurred in a number of areas. Under these conditions we must arm ourselves more actively with the guidelines of the October Central Committee plenum and open up a broad front of operations against specific targets.

In connection with the long-term land reclamation program, the speaker stressed, we must proceed via the following basic interconnected avenues:

First--we must ensure the efficient utilization of, and high return from, existing reclaimed lands and ensure that each sovkhoz and kolkhoz achieves the planned yield of all crops, in particular on feed-producing lands;

Second--within the set targets we must launch vigorous work in new irrigation construction, consolidating and expanding the production base, and providing social amenities for farms in the irrigated zone and strive for a rapid and high return on capital investments;

Third--we must constantly step up the pace of work to modernize existing irrigation facilities, sharply increase the efficiency of irrigation networks, introduce sprinklers on a wider scale, and make more efficient use of irrigation machines of the "Fregar," "Dnepr," and "Kuban" type;

Fourth--on all farms where conditions permit, we must step up work to create irrigation areas by means of local runoff water, flood plain irrigation, and underground water, in brief, we must establish small-scale irrigation in both north and south.

There is much to be done in the approaching 12th 5-Year Plan. Targets have been set for opening up an extra 400,000 hectares of irrigated lands and for re-equipping and increasing the water supply to existing systems over an area of 436,000 hectares. A total of 5,000 km of multiple water conduits must be built. In terms of the 5-year plan a considerable sum--R3.9 billion--is being set aside for these purposes.

Fulfillment of the set targets means that by the end of the 12th 5-Year Plan, that is, by 1990, it will be possible to produce 2.7 million metric tons of grain on the irrigated lands including 1 million metric tons of corn and 700,000 metric tons of rice; 4.5 million metric tons of feed (in feed units), over 1 million metric tons of vegetables, and quite a lot of other products.

As for the longer term, by the year 2000 the irrigated area must be increased to 3-3.5 million hectares or, in other words an extra 1.5 million hectares of fertile land must be added to what we have today. You can judge from this what a vast amount of work has to be done. As you can see, we have no time to waste, the speaker stressed.

We must make more productive use of the resources of the Irtysh and other rivers. We must set up irrigation systems and organize new sovkhozes based on the canal linking Irtysh, Karaganda, and Dzhezkazgan and the Great Alma-Ata canal. The opening up of the Akdalinskiy and Tashutkul'skiy regions must be completed.

The pace of water facilities work must be stepped up in the Kyzylkum and Keles irrigation areas in Chimkent Oblast, the Togusken and Kazalinsk areas in Kyzyl-Orda Oblast, and the Tentek, Ashcheli-Ozekskiy, and Novo-Antonovka areas in Taldy-Kurgan Oblast. People in Alma-Ata should set to work in earnest to build the Bes-Tyube reservoir on the river Charyn. The task for Pavlodar is to speed up the commissioning of irrigated lands in the Irtysh river basin and of the projects in Lebyazhinskiy and Pavlodarskiy Rayons, while in Semipalatinsk Oblast the task is to commission the project in Beskaragayskiy Rayon.

In addition, a wide range of work must be done to improve the water supply to rural population centers, and the construction of water facilities in the northern oblasts must be continued. The task in prospect is to build at least 20,000 km of multiple water conduits and 25,000 km of water pipes to farms.

As you can see, not a single oblast, rayon, or effectively, not a single farm is unaffected by the practical work to implement the October plenum's decision.

By ensuring an annual increase in output we must increase grain production by 110 percent by the year 2000 in comparison with 1980 on the irrigated lands alone and, similarly, increase rice production by 80 percent, and feed production by 220 percent.

The necessary material and technical resources, fertilizers, and considerable capital investments amounting to R14 billion are being allocated for the fulfillment of this colossal program. This is exactly twice as much as we have assimilated since the Central Committee May (1966) plenum.

These, in broad terms, are the tasks facing us. Their resolution will, of course, require organizational and political work among the masses on a broad new scale and the skillful mobilization of working people to carry out this great and urgent work.

In this context, comrades, wider use must be made of the existing experience of increasing the productivity of irrigated lands. "As graingrowers say," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said, "This means investing everything that is needed into each reclaimed hectare, it means investing your soul, then the land will yield an abundant return."

You do not have to look far for good examples of this kind. We have experience of this kind in our own republic.

Let us take Chardarinskiy Rayon in Chimkent Oblast, for example. Whereas in the 10th 5-Year Plan rice growers there produced 45 quintals of grain per hectare, in the past 3 years they increased their yield to 55 quintals per hectare and this year have been averaging 60 quintals--one-third more than the plan. But people in Chardarinskiy Rayon believe that even this is not the limit.

Just a few years ago, Alakulskiy Rayon in Taldy-Kurgan Oblast was among the laggards. Year after year the sugar beet procurement plans were not fulfilled. The situation is different now. The sugar beet crop has been increased to 150 quintals per hectare. The 5-year plan has been achieved ahead of schedule, in just 4 years. The economy has been strengthened and all quality indicators have risen.

The collectives of the "Pakhtaaral" and "Kaplanbek" Sovkhozses, the "Tretiy International," "Alma Ata," and the "40 let Oktyabrya" Kolkhozses, and other collectives, which are well known not just in the republic, but also throughout the country, unfailingly achieve good results.

By using underground water the kolkhoz named for the 30th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR in Pavlodar Oblast manages to irrigate 6,000 hectares of land of which 5,000 hectares are planted with feed crops. Whereas before irrigation these lands produced just 3 quintals of feed units per hectare, now they produce 45 quintals and more. The kolkhoz earns almost R300 clear profit per irrigated hectare now.

Here is another example. A sovkhos named for the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution has been created in Semipalatinsk Oblast on previously infertile lands. The farm has 3,800 hectares of irrigated lands and uses 53 "Fregat" irrigation machines. More than 53 quintals of feed units per hectare have been produced there this year. The resources invested have been repaid a hundredfold and the farm is working well on the Food Program.

The pacemakers' secret is simple--it is in the committed and conscientious attitude of everyone, from leaders and specialists down to ordinary workers. Everyone can see how production is increasing and conscientiously makes his contribution to the overall work. The results have been excellent.

Across the republic as a whole last year, irrigated land produced output worth R514 per hectare as against R95 per hectare on all remaining lands. The difference is striking. But the potential, comrades, is considerably greater.

It is all the more exasperating that in virtually every oblast there are instances of unsatisfactory work existing comfortably alongside, even peacefully coexisting, as it were, with advanced experience and, ultimately, dragging us back.

We have repeatedly drawn attention to this, the speaker stressed, but it must be said that the criticism has still not found its mark. Those who stubbornly refuse to work as they should, who continue to blame nature and the weather, and who use land, equipment, and other resources unproductively are adversely affecting the "average" output figure.

For a good number of years now, up to 150 sovkhoses and kolkhozses in Alma-Ata, Dzhambul, and Taldy-Kurgan Oblasts have been producing under 10 quintals of grain per irrigated hectare. For the information of the leaders of those oblasts, despite last year's dry weather 400 sovkhoses and kolkhozses in the republic produced that much grain and more without any irrigation.

Alma-Ata's potato growers are in an unenviable position. The oblast produces just 40 kg of potatoes per inhabitant, whereas in Karaganda Oblast, for example, the average is 64 kg higher. Karaganda's growers meet their own needs in full and dispatch potatoes to other oblasts including Alma-Ata. Just three sovkhozes--"Kazakhstan," "Mirniy," and "Ishimskiy," which are located in the Irtysh-Karaganda canal zone--produce approximately as many potatoes on irrigated land as the entire Taldy-Kurgan and Uralsk Oblasts.

Unsatisfactory use is being made of the left bank region in Kzyl-Orda Oblast and of the Dzhezdin section of the Dzhezkargan and Uydeninskaya irrigation system in East Kazakhstan Oblast. Each year up to 10,000 hectares of irrigated lands go out of use in Guryev and Chimkent Oblasts and across the republic as a whole a further 30,000 hectares are not being irrigated at all.

And, comrades, the main reason for these and other shortcomings is a careless attitude toward irrigated land, a low standard of arable farming, a lack of monitoring, and poor work by the relevant party, Soviet, and agricultural bodies.

Judge for yourselves: in the current 5-year plan the Kurchumskiy Party Raykom in East Kazakhstan Oblast has examined questions of irrigated land use on 8 occasions and the Rayispolkom has heard reports on the self-same questions 12 times. Reams of paper have been produced on the matter but crop-rotation systems have still not been assimilated and targets for the application of fertilizers and for arranging field layout are not being met. The irrigation procedure is inadequate. Water is being wasted or used unproductively. Only 10 out of 19 staff hydroengineers are actually at work on sovkhozes in the rayon. Feed production targets are only being 80 percent fulfilled on the irrigated lands, the grain production targets are only half fulfilled, and the vegetable targets are less than one-third fulfilled.

The tasks set by the October plenum, Comrade D.A. Kunayev went on to say, demand intensive action from all our ministries and departments and the relevant water resources organizations and agroindustrial associations. They do a considerable amount of work, it must be said, but unfortunately the republic's Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming and their local bodies constantly overlook the specific questions of labor and production organization on the reclaimed lands. As has already been observed, it is no secret that on some farms the crop cultivation techniques used on irrigated land are essentially no different from those used in dry farming.

The questions exist but for years now no one has done anything about them. And, indeed, who should be tackling them since our Ministry of Agriculture still does not even have a structural subsection to work on the use of irrigated lands?

There is an integrated agrochemical service in operation in the republic--the Kazakh agrochemical services to agriculture science-and-production association. This service is of particular importance but the system's work is extremely lax and it is failing to discharge the duties entrusted to it. It

is often the case that fertilizers are applied by guesswork, in an unskilled way, and without the aid of soil charts. Consequently we are experiencing a considerable shortfall in output.

In a number of instances questions of the technical re-equipping of irrigated agriculture are being poorly resolved. And this, after all, is a main problem for us. The attention of the Kazakh committee for the supply of production equipment for agriculture, its local subdivisions, and all our agricultural and water resources bodies should be drawn to this.

And, finally, it is time for the Gosplan, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Land Reclamation of Water Resources, and the main administration for construction at rice-producing sovkhozes [glavrissovkhozstroy] to stop squandering money and being led astray by those people who are fond of diverting it into dubious projects sometimes totally unconnected with land reclamation.

We have many instances of that kind here. They are well known to everyone. They have repeatedly been discussed. But the point of the matter is not to establish what the shortcomings are but to persistently and consistently eliminate them and to prevent new ones.

Comrades! In the approaching 12th 5-Year Plan we must considerably increase the volume of water resources construction. We should be preparing for this right now.

It is necessary to considerably strengthen the base of water resources and construction organizations, to build up the capacities of existing subunits involved in the construction of major irrigation systems and their economic assimilation and create new ones, and to eliminate the outmoded ideas and primitive attitudes that occur on these questions.

Special attention should be paid to ensuring that money and resources are not squandered and that all planned projects are commissioned promptly. In this context the most serious conclusions should be drawn from the criticism contained in Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov's report at the October Central Committee Plenum and directed at the Glavrissovkhozstroy with regard to the Kyzylkum region. This main administration's volume of incomplete construction reached a record amount--R418 million--at the beginning of the year, which is more than the annual work volume.

The Glavrissovkhozstroy was instructed to begin the construction of 10 feed-producing sovkhozes on irrigated land during 1981-1985. Four years have passed. Only one farm is under construction and the remainder have not even passed the planning stage. How can specific tasks be treated in this way?

The expansion of capacities belonging to the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources is slow. In the current 5-year plan the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources has undercommissioned fixed capital worth over R60 million. Less than 50 percent of the resources intended for the

Aktyubinsk reservoir have been assimilated. However, this has not prevented the Aktyubinsk Oblast Water Management Administration from including another five new projects in the plan.

The Turgay Oblast Water Management Administration has been working on the "Artykbay" flood-plain irrigation project for 5 years now instead of the 1 year provided by the norm. The building of the Sary-Bulak reservoir in Semipalatinsk Oblast took 3 years instead of the normal 9 months. The construction of a reservoir on the Yeginsu river took an inordinate amount of time. Certain farm water supply lines in the virgin land oblasts are being built too slowly.

As you can see, the speaker stressed, measures are needed here, too, and radical measures, furthermore.

Special attention must be paid to questions of providing social amenities to sovkhoses located on the reclaimed lands. Sturdy housing and modern, well-equipped settlements must be built, cooperative housing construction must be carried out on a wide scale, and loans should be used for these purposes. The potential for this exists right now and should be utilized more actively. This will encourage people to stay and will increase their labor and professional output.

And, finally, all our ministries involved in construction and operation of facilities must resolutely eradicate harmful uncoordinated action, the narrow departmental approach, and the inability to link common interests and to resolve common questions jointly and productively.

We must be guided strictly by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions adopted in accordance with the October plenum's instructions. Major work is needed, particularly when it comes to fulfilling the resolution on measures to ensure the highly efficient utilization of reclaimed lands and handing over farm reclamation systems to state organizations engaged in the management of water resources facilities.

Planning organizations must be more active in their work. The republic now has 7 institutes and 11 branches engaged in water resources planning. They have a staff of nearly 5,000. However, planning deadlines are often overshot. Plans do not even meet present-day requirements let alone future needs. They contain numerous omissions and gross errors. As many as one-third of plans are returned for improvement. Such matters are intolerable under present conditions. The culprits must be called to account because this is nothing short of shoddy work.

Our agrarian science must not stand back from the colossal work involved in land reclamation, the report went on to say. It must be said quite bluntly that the Eastern Department of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences is still not showing the necessary initiative and is failing to provide a truly scientific analysis of the urgent questions facing irrigated agriculture in the republic. The workers of the Dzhambul Scientific

Research Institute of Water Resources are also in arrears to rural and land reclamation workers.

We possess facts which show that certain scientific workers are "discovering" things that have already been discovered long ago and have been consigned to the archives because they are completely unsuitable in practice. The party organizations of scientific establishments should bear this in mind.

Comrades! When discussing land reclamation, one cannot fail to mention forestry and its role in the republic's national economy. Afforestation and reforestation work must be comprehensively expanded and increased. This is particularly important in Kazakhstan which has few forests and, as is well known, because trees play an exceptionally important role in water retention and soil protection.

In this context measures must be taken to conserve forests, to promptly replant where trees have been felled, to plant trees in areas not being used ~~for farming, and alongside~~ canals, reservoirs, rivers, and highways, and to consolidate sandy soil. We should set up a system of plantations to protect pastureland in our deserts and semidesert regions, of which we have quite a few, and comprehensively increase their productivity.

The resolution of these questions is the main task of the republic's Ministry of the Forestry Industry and we expect extensive practical actions here, the speaker noted. Local Soviet and agricultural bodies should take a more active stance.

On the broader plane it must be repeatedly emphasized that the ecological balance must be preserved. Much work has been planned. In a manner of speaking we are invading nature and doing so in a serious way. We must be extremely careful and circumspect in our actions so as to prevent harm being done and, conversely, to ensure that the environment is improved.

We have truly vast tracts of land here but that does not mean that they are unlimited. We must treat the land, its contents, and the biosphere very carefully. All acts of damage and ecological disturbance should be viewed as antisocial, antistate actions and be strictly punished.

This applies equally to water. Our water resources are not inexhaustible and it is our duty, therefore, to preserve them and to expand the fish industry.

The practical implementation of the party's long-term program for land reclamation and increasing the output of irrigated farming, Comrade D.A. Kunayev said, opens up realistic prospects for increasing the country's food stocks.

Kazakhstan, like other fraternal republics, has a large contribution to make to this great and crucial work. We must considerably increase production of our main foodstuffs--wheat, hulled and feed crops, rice, corn, industrial crops, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, grapes and all kinds of livestock

products. The main targets have been defined in the Food Program, and they must be met.

What precisely does this involve?

Grain: The problem of increasing its production and procurement, especially hard and durum wheat, was and remains a key problem for us. Here, too, we have defined the main lines to pursue.

The bulk of marketable grain will continue to be produced in the main grain growing areas. In line with party demands it is essential to vigorously introduce intensive techniques for producing spring wheat, which will enable us to make a sizable addition to the harvest. For these purposes the republic is being allocated additional mineral fertilizers and other resources. Our task is to make skillful use of this aid and the experience accumulated in the virgin lands and to wage an effective campaign to obtain a grain yield in the republic as a whole of at least 12-15 quintals per hectare, with a yield in some regions in the northern oblasts of 15-20 or more quintals.

This task is wholly realistic and lies within our means.

As far as the southern oblasts are concerned, they too are now producing considerably amounts of grain. We must consolidate and augment the rice growers' successes, improve grain corn production on irrigated land, and make the pace-setters' achievements the norm on all remaining farms.

Here the rice yield must be raised to at least 55-60 quintals per hectare and the grain corn yield to at least 65-70 quintals per hectare, with a simultaneous considerable expansion in sown areas.

Exhaustive measures must be taken to make up the shortfall that has been allowed to occur. We have already repeatedly said that our beetgrowing oblasts are behind target. However, the leaders in these oblasts have not yet taken serious measures to overcome this situation. Our target is a steady yield of 350-400 quintals of root crops per hectare and we must seek to ensure that this is achieved.

Regarding potatoes and vegetables, our task is not just to fully meet the needs of the republic's population, but to contribute a proportion of the output to the all-union stock. If this is to be done we must expand and, above all, make better use of the cultivation zones created around cities and major industrial centers. The task of local party, Soviet, and agricultural bodies is to ensure that this problem is completely and definitively resolved within the limits of the present and the subsequent 5-year plans.

We must also increase fruit and grape production on the irrigated lands, create new orchards, vineyards, and berry plantations, and improve existing ones.

Now, comrades, I should like to mention the feed base. The land reclamation program is designed to ensure that it is durable, securely balanced, and

stable. Much has been done to resolve the feed problem in recent years. Nearly one-half of the irrigated lands here are allocated to feed crops and there are vast natural feed lands. Even in this extremely dry year we are basically satisfying our own needs.

But we have to work very hard. The overall state of the feed base cannot be regarded as satisfactory. Because of the low productivity of the irrigated lands we have annually a considerable shortfall in our harvest of green matter from corn. Consequently, we must increase the yield of irrigated lands, work more actively on irrigation by means of local run-off water and underground water, and create new feed-producing farms.

The urgent task is to instill order in the natural feed-producing lands. These lands are considerable in area and we must begin increasing the productivity of all meadows and pastures as a matter of urgency and work persistently, as the October Plenum requires. We cannot go on tolerating the fact that targets for improving the surface of hay-producing lands are being only one-third fulfilled and that extremely poor use is being made of farms' resources for creating irrigated areas using local run-off water.

The irrigation of pastures is proceeding slowly. Plans are often formulated on the basis of outdated hydrological and geological information, especially in Aktyubinsk, Guryev, Mangyshlak, and Semipalatinsk Oblasts. The republic's Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources should draw up an inventory of all the dug-out and drilled wells and other installations and instill the necessary order here.

It is essential that every oblast and rayon fulfill unconditionally the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures to Open Up the Salt Flats in the Kazakh SSR." In addition, investments should be used here strictly according to their purpose and work should be done to ensure that the improvement of arable lands produces a substantial increase in feed each year and a certain quantity of marketable grain.

The practical implementation of the long-term program for land reclamation adopted by the October Central Committee Plenum requires constant and persistent work from party, Soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and agricultural bodies. Everyone must clearly define his role and place in the overall chain of operations and work cohesively, purposefully, and on a scale characteristic of our virgin lands.

Above all we should instill in the specialists of sovkhozes, kolkhozes, and water resources and construction organizations a sense of the new, the ability to see the long-term picture and to introduce advanced experience into production promptly and fruitfully, and make them competent at their job.

Second, the strictest party-minded evaluation must be given to all instances of mismanagement, wastefulness, failure to meet contracts and commitments, and poor-quality work. Comrade K.U. Chernenko drew attention to this once again in his speech at the Politburo session which discussed the country's draft plan and budget for 1985.

Each oblast and rayon, guided by the October plenum's decisions, must devise a precise plan for implementing the measures outlined while taking account of local production potential and natural and climatic conditions. It is especially important here to show initiative, a creative approach, proprietorial sharp-wittedness, and enterprise and to avoid standards which have become customary, but which are outmoded.

We have already mentioned the fact, the speaker stressed, that recently some leaders have been using every platform to raise, hammer out, or push through stage-managed [postanovochnyy] issues as they are called.

We pay ever-increasing attention to grassroots criticisms and suggestions. We are doing much to implement them. Many of the suggestions raised at party meetings, plenums, and conferences are really valuable, enrich all our work, and make it more specific and meaningful.

But we also receive suggestions which are not well thought out, to put it mildly, and do not consider the real situation. When making them, their originators seem to forget that we have a planned economy, that everything is calculated and balanced in advance, and that neither money nor resources grow on trees.

It is a question, comrades, of ensuring firm party, state, and plan discipline at all levels, a greater sense of responsibility for what already exists and for what you hold on trust, and of ensuring that our energy is channeled into the real common cause rather than into hare-brained schemes.

In view of the CPSU Central Committee's demands we have to considerably improve the training of skilled cadres of reclamation workers, agronomists, and other irrigated agriculture specialists. It is on this question, unfortunately, that most shortcomings exist.

The republic's educational institutions produce up to 1,700 land reclamation experts with higher or secondary school qualifications but the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources System has a specialist staffing level of no more than 75 percent and the Ministry of Agriculture's system has an even lower level--60 percent.

Matters are even worse with regard to cadres in the common trades. We need two-three times more sprinkler operators than we have at present. This is the main problem in irrigated agriculture and, of course, you cannot expect success where you have one sprinkler operator doing the job of two or where you have none at all.

Party obkoms and raykoms, farm party committees, and Soviet and agricultural bodies must eradicate the irresponsible use of irrigated land as quickly as possible, introduce the team contract more actively, enlist experts in this work, and give a proper launch to vigorous competition for increasing the yield of irrigated land.

Our duty is to make people understand the meaning and significance of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum and the tasks of the long-term land reclamation program, the colossal scale of the plans that have been put forward and the vital need for their well organized fulfillment.

Ideological workers and the mass information and propaganda media have much work to do. Well informed coverage of land reclamation should be a permanent theme in our press. ~~We should always remember~~ the party's precept that success depends on how each worker and collective understands the political significance of the tasks put forward and on the precise organization of matters in all areas.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev subsequently dwelt on questions relating to the completion of the current agricultural year. As has already been noted, he said, this has not been an easy year. We sustained considerable losses because of the elements. But even under these conditions, rural workers have managed to give the state a considerable quantity of grain, to lay in a full supply of seeds, to prepare the ground for next year's harvest, and to procure a considerable quantity of feed.

With regard to stockraising it must be stressed that the republic's farms have embarked upon the wintering of livestock in a well organized way. The main thing now is to make skillful use of all the potential for conducting it successfully, to increase livestock numbers and productivity, to reduce disease, and to eliminate shortcomings in herd reproduction.

For this it is necessary to make sensible use of every kilogram of feed and to obtain the maximum return from it. What we need is productive and effective socialist competition among stockmen on a new scale.

Putting it briefly, we must ensure the unconditional fulfillment of plans and targets for the production and procurement of livestock products during winter and work determinedly to reduce the number of farms lagging behind in terms of these indicators.

Another equally important range of questions concerns the preparation for spring sowing and the implementation of winter agrotechnical measures. Everyone, whatever his sphere, must clearly see that the battle for the grain harvest in the final year of the 5-year plan has already begun and that it will be won by those who carry out the whole range of work in a well-organized way and produce the required return.

Our common duty, comrades, and our highest common concern is to mark the current year and the approaching, final, year of the 5-year plan with weighty and sound results both in arable farming and stockraising. Putting it in plain terms, Comrade D.A. Kunayev stressed, Soviet people and the whole country expect this from us in Kazakhstan.

Now for other sectors of the economy. Industry in Kazakhstan is developing steadily and increasing its capacity. Since the beginning of the year,

industrial production volumes have increased by 4.2 percent here as opposed to 3.6 percent according to the plan. We are close to fulfilling our pledges on the above-plan increase of labor productivity and a reduction in output prime costs over and above the target for such a reduction.

Construction workers have handed over new fixed capital worth R4.2 billion--an impressive sum. Housing with a floor area of 3.6 million square meters has been built and many sociocultural and consumer projects have been commissioned including some that are unique.

Transport, communications, public education, culture, health care, and all other sectors are developing positively. Retail trade turnover and the volume of consumer services are growing.

All this is good. It is our asset and indicates positive processes in the economy and culture. The main plan targets are being fulfilled and considerable preferential growth has begun to appear in many important areas.

But these, comrades, are the overall plan figures. Analysis in greater depth shows that by no means everyone is working uniformly. Some people are making progress, scaling peak after peak, others are marking time, content with yesterday's indicators, and there are yet others who, against a background of generally harmonious work, are actually going backward.

The number of laggard collectives in industry is falling only slowly. Since the beginning of the year these collectives have shown an output shortfall of more than R100 million. Plans for contractual deliveries are not being fulfilled. Instances of breach of contract have been more than halved but, even so, breaches still occur.

Resources are still not being concentrated as they should in construction and feeble efforts are being made to combat the squandering of money. Furthermore, the quality of construction and assembly work remains low, particularly at social, cultural, and consumer projects.

There exist other questions relating to all economic sectors without exception--both in the city and the countryside. They include the party's demand for a tightening up of the policy of savings and thrift and the broad development of scientific and technical progress. They include labor, state, plan, production, and every other kind of discipline.

Unfortunately it cannot be said that we are managing matters economically, prudently, or with the necessary socialist enterprise everywhere. New equipment and progressive production plans are often not fulfilled.

All our party committees, Soviet and economic organs, engineering and technical personnel and specialists, scientific collectives, technical intelligentsia, and our trade unions and Komsomol must do everything in their power to ensure that we embark upon the new 5-year plan free of laggards, fully equipped as a result of modern scientific and technical progress, and possessing firm, truly socialist labor discipline.

Comrades! The party is heading toward its 27th Congress. The Soviet people are now more active in labor and politics than ever before and are more closely united than ever around the Leninist party, its Central Committee, and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

The party congress is to set the targets for the 12th 5-Year Plan and for the longer term and give concrete form to the economic strategy that is designed to run to the end of this century.

"The main goal of these plans is clear," Konstantin Ustinovich said. "It is to raise the people's well-being to a qualitatively new level and to considerably improve our people's material and spiritual living standard on the basis of the increasingly weighty results of Soviet people's labor."

As you see, this goal is exceptionally noble and exceptionally crucial. The draft basic guidelines for economic and social development for the new 5-year plan and for the long term are now being prepared in earnest both in our republic and throughout the country. The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee is monitoring this work constantly.

As the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum noted, our republic is making great efforts to seek out and bring into operation additional reserves, which form the basis for achieving weighty end results. It is perfectly clear, however, that there are still many such reserves. And, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session, it is necessary to considerably step up the work on adopting exacting targets for the development of social production and on comprehensively increasing social production intensiveness. Our enterprises and associations should, in particular, increase the production of mineral fertilizers and agricultural machinery and equipment, for which output Kazakhstan is now noted.

Comrades! The final year of the 5-year plan is about to begin. It is the year of active preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress which will be adopting a new edition of the party program, the year which marks the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over fascism. It is the duty and combat task of every communist and worker in the republic to make it a truly outstanding year and to give a worthy greeting to the most important political events in the life of the party and the country.

Our state is now more powerful than ever before. We also have confidence in our future. But in order to reliably insure ourselves against all eventualities we must continue tirelessly to strengthen the economic, defense, and spiritual potential of the motherland and of the entire socialist community and to contribute in every way to augmenting our country's international prestige and influence.

This depends directly on the fruitfulness and quality of everyone's labor. It is important to realize this, to remember it always, to work in this spirit,

and to have a clear picture of the role and significance of one's work in the overall system of the great deeds of the people who are building communism.

The republic's party organization, uniting nearly 800,000 Communists in its ranks, Comrade D.A. Kunayev said at the end of his report, has always been and will remain a combat detachment of our Leninist party. It has been and will remain a loyal and reliable buttress of the Leninist Central Committee. Thus it has been, thus it is, and thus it will remain forever!

Allow me, comrades, on behalf of our plenum and all the republic's Communists to assure the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko personally that Kazakhstan's working people will do everything in their power to successfully fulfill the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum and the tasks of the final year of the 5-year plan and will greet the dear Leninist party's 27th congress in a worthy fashion.

CSO: 1830/181

REGIONAL

KUNAYEV ADDRESS TO KAZAKH PEOPLE'S CONTROL AKTIV

PM121453 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 November carries on pages 1 and 2 a 7,000-word KAZTAG report headlined "Improving the Work of People's Control Personnel," describing a 22 November Alma-Ata meeting of the Kazakh People's Control aktiv addressed by, among others, D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee. The section of the report dealing with Kunayev's speech reads as follows:

"Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech at the aktiv meeting. The activity of people's control workers and their active participation in social life, he said, is hard to overestimate. A high assessment of your work was given by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at the all-union conference. The tasks that people's control workers have been set are seen in Kazakhstan--as throughout the country--as a specific, combat action program. They are being fruitfully discussed at enterprises and in organizations, sovkhozes, kolkhozes, and labor collectives.

"The question is how to raise control work to the level of the qualitatively new demands of the present day and how to implement more fully and--most important--more effectively Lenin's ideas on mass, public and universal control aimed not only at eradicating but mainly at preventing and forestalling shortcomings.

"Of course, this growing attention to your activity, Comrade D.A. Kunayev stressed, is by no means accidental. Working under direct party leadership, people's control workers are exerting an increasingly fruitful influence on everyday economic and social practice, and this naturally has an effect on the development of all sectors of the national economy and the achievement of weighty end results.

"In this connection Comrade D.A. Kunayev noted that the main tasks that the republic's economy has been set by the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums are being successfully resolved. But this certainly does not mean that our plans have already been successfully ensured and that everything will take care of itself in the future. Problems do exist, and there are many of them.

"Among these there are major questions such as work without laggards and strict fulfillment of contract deliveries. It is necessary to ensure strict observance everywhere of the regime of savings and thrift and increase economic development rates through genuinely accelerated scientific and technical progress, the economic use of existing capacities, the planned assimilation of newly commissioned capacities, and the modernization of enterprises and production facilities.

"This also includes problems of the bold and truly scientific improvement of labor organization and remuneration and our entire economic management machinery. The dissipation of means and the diversion of resources into nonplan construction must be stopped and their reliable concentration on the most promising, priority projects ensured.

"These are the problems to which Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko drew the attention of the entire party and people in his program speech at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session during the discussion of the country's draft plan and budget for the final year of the 5-year plan. And our common duty and main task is to universally espouse these directives and demands and significantly step up work to successfully conclude the plans of the current year and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

"Yesterday, Comrade D. A. Kunayev continued, the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenum discussed thoroughly and comprehensively our tasks stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum. The planned land reclamation program has presented the republic with very great and crucial problems, and every effort must be put into their swift and effective resolution. The work will be complex and multifaceted, and people's control workers must find their worthy place in it.

"The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, Comrade D.A. Kunayev said in concluding his speech, is sure that the republic's people's control workers will honorably fulfill the responsible tasks that they have been set. The activation of their activity must result in a universal growth of labor and political activeness aimed at ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th congress of the republic's Communist party and the further prosperity of Soviet Kazakhstan in the fraternal family of our country's peoples."

CSO: 1830/179

REGIONAL

NEW KASSR STATE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN APPOINTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 11 December 1984 carries on page 1 a 40-word KaSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree announcing the appointment of Orynbasar Mul'kibayevich Mul'Kibayev as chairman of the State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision. The decree was signed by B. Ashimov and Kh. Demesinov, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Presidium of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet. The same paper carries on page 4 a 30-word KazTAG statement reporting that the Presidium of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet has relieved Moleubay Mukayev of his responsibilities as chairman of the State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision in connection with his retirement.

CSO: 1830/187

REGIONAL

OBLAST PAPERS CRITICIZED: SHORTCOMINGS IN LOCAL COVERAGE

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 9 Oct 84 p 1

[Unattributed article: "The Power of the Press is in Party Leadership"]

[Text] The Kirghiz CP Central Committee examined the question of the Naryn Obkom's supervision of the oblast newspaper NARYN PRAVDASY in light of the requirements of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The decree that was adopted notes that the Naryn Obkom, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and subsequent plenums, and the statements and conclusions set forth in the speeches of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade K. U. Chernenko, has implemented a number of measures to improve supervision of NARYN PRAVDASY and enhance its role in accomplishing the economic and social tasks faced by the oblast party organization. The obkom is examining the newspaper's work plans, conducting meetings with journalists, and directing their efforts to enhance the effectiveness of the printed word. The oblast press has begun to elucidate more broadly questions of economic and cultural construction, the activities of party, soviet, and trade union organizations, and the course of socialist competition for the fulfillment of plans and obligations of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

At the same time, the obkom's supervision of its newspaper does not fully meet the requirements of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The obkom is underestimating the enormous potential of the press and its social power in efforts to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the key economic and social-political tasks of the five-year plan. Not enough concern is being shown to enhance the vigor and authority of the newspaper; buro and secretariat meetings are ignoring crucial questions of its activities and failing to monitor its problematic and critical articles. Obkom departments have failed to maintain regular contacts with the corresponding departments of the newspaper and to help journalists keep abreast of developing social-economic circumstances.

The newspaper is not adequately publicizing problems of intensification of agricultural production and the further development of the oblast's livestock sector. Published materials concerning the work of the agro-industrial

associations and the experience of adopting the brigade contract are superficial and all too rare.

Articles on the party organizations' practical efforts in supervising socialist competition to boost labor productivity, reduce the prime cost of production, make rational use of the production potential and material resources, and adopt the achievements of scientific-technical progress contain little of substance. The newspaper does publish the socialist obligations of the labor collectives and the rayons but does not show the results of their fulfillment. Meanwhile, there are numerous farms, industrial enterprises, and construction organizations in the oblast which are failing to complete state plans and adopted obligations year after year.

There are serious shortcomings in the coverage of matters of party life, ideological and political-indoctrination work, and atheistic propaganda. The newspaper has failed to provide profound, analytical materials concerning the workstyle and methods of the raykoms, gorkoms, rayispolkoms, and communists' vanguard role in production and in social life. Rarely do primary party organization secretaries and party group organizers appear in its pages.

The oblast newspaper has taken a passive stance in the struggle against holdovers of the past and outmoded rituals; it has failed to promote the adoption of progressive and new socialist ceremonies and traditions in the lives of the working people.

NARYN PRAVDASY has done little in the way of legal propaganda or the fight against violations of law and order, mismanagement, theft of socialist property, abuse of position, instances of fraud, bribery, and other negative phenomena.

The materials that are published are not very effective. The Narynskiy Gorkom, the Tyan-Shanskiy, At-Bashinskiy, and Kochkorskiy raykoms, and the Dzhumgalskiy Rayispolkom pay little attention to the newspaper's alert signals. Of 473 critical articles published in the newspaper in the past 3.5 years, 201 or 45 percent were never responded to. The obkom has failed to evaluate properly those leaders and officials who ignore the newspaper's criticisms, nor has it undertaken measures appropriate to them.

Far too much of the material appearing in the oblast newspaper comes from TASS, Kirtag, and APN, at the expense of coverage of local affairs. Dealings with workers and rural correspondents are extremely unsatisfactory. Letters to the editor are few, and they are not utilized effectively. The editors do not regularly prepare related articles, features and readers' columns. Journalists rarely go out to follow up on correspondents' alarm signals. Of 958 stringers, only 8.6 percent are workers and 8.1 percent kolkhozniks. There have been cases of formalism and bureaucratism in editorial workers' handling of readers' letters.

The obkom has not been sufficiently concerned to strengthen the newspaper's editorial board with qualified cadres, especially communists. Only eight of the 26 creative staff members--23 percent--are communists. At present, three editorial departments are headed by nonparty journalists. The political,

professional and economic training of the staff members is poorly organized. Little is being done to retain journalist and printing cadres, to provide them with the necessary working and living conditions. The editorial offices and printing plant are housed in unsatisfactory quarters. The quality of the printing is not very good. The number of copies printed has declined in recent years. Smaller press runs, above-plan printing costs, and declining advertising in 3.5 years have resulted in a 31,000-ruble increase in state subsidies.

The Kirghiz CP Central Committee has cited the Naryn Obkom (Comrades M. Sydykov and S. Mambetakunova) for extremely unsatisfactory supervision of NARYN PRAVDASY and directed it to eliminate the shortcomings noted in the present decree. The obkom is to take concrete measures to improve party supervision of the press and to enhance its role in resolving the social-economic and ideological-indoctrinational tasks set forth at the 26th CPSU Congress, the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and the speeches of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade K. U. Chernenko.

The newspaper's collective efforts must be focused on mobilizing the oblast's working people in the struggle to successfully carry out such key economic tasks of the five-year plan as radically increasing labor productivity, accelerating scientific-technical progress, strengthening conservation efforts, seeking out and utilizing reserves of agricultural production, and strengthening cost-accounting in all production units, as well as other forms of collective motivation and responsibility for high end results.

The obkom must take measures to enhance the responsibility of party committees and departments, and of soviet and economic officials of the oblast for the effectiveness of newspaper materials. It will have to examine questions of party supervision of the press in the buro and secretariat and submit the most significant publications for their discussion.

The editorial board and its primary party organization will have to improve the quality of the published materials. It is essential to deal meaningfully and in depth with matters of intensification of the economy, acceleration of scientific-technical progress, utilization of internal reserves, and improved production effectiveness. It is necessary to strive for broad publicity and comparability of results of the course of socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude toward labor, to establish effective monitoring of plans and obligations.

It is recommended that the newspaper devote substantial space to the party organizations' efforts to improve the effectiveness of ideological and political-indoctrination work and generalize its positive experience. It is essential to demonstrate the advantages of socialist society, using clear and convincing examples, to portray the Soviet way of life and the Leninist nationality policy, and to propagandize Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism. It is necessary to provide regular coverage of problems of communist indoctrination of young people and the adoption of new, socialist ceremonies and rituals in people's lives.

It is essential to fight implacably against violations of discipline and order, against those who steal socialist property, and other antipodes of communist morality. It is necessary to publish materials concerning the personal responsibility of officials for their assigned job, for observance of the law and compliance with state, production, and technological discipline.

The obkom and the newspaper's editors must focus constant attention on the selection and training of journalist cadres and on increasing the party contingent. It is essential to thoroughly inform newspaper staffers about the decisions of the party and the government, the activities of party and soviet organs. Responsible obkom officials must take part in editorial party meetings and emergency conferences. It is essential to strive vigorously and consistently to strengthen labor discipline in the editorial collective and to enhance the professional skills and responsibility of journalists for their assigned job.

It is essential to get the broad aktiv involved in the work of the newspaper-- leaders in production, party, Komsomol, and soviet workers, and rank-and-file communists.

It is necessary to radically improve handling of workers' letters and organize proper records and profound analysis of letters to the editors. The newspaper must publish regular related-articles features and letters columns, also surveys of the rayon, in-house, and wall press. It is essential to send journalists out to follow up on readers' and correspondents' alarm signals, to conduct Open Letters Days, village assemblies, and round-table discussions. It is necessary to step up the efforts of correspondents' and rabselkor posts at the most important enterprises and construction sites.

The Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers has been advised to examine the matter of planning and building an oblast printing plant in Naryn in 1985, and the Kirghiz SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade (Comrade T. Sarbanov) has been directed to strengthen the material-technical base of the Naryn Oblast Printing Plant and provide it with modern equipment.

6854

CSO: 1830/120

REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN CP BURO MEETS ON PLAN FULFILLMENT

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 20 Oct 84 p 1

[Azerinform article: "Successfully Complete the Fourth Year of the Five-Year Plan"]

[Text] A joint meeting of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Buro and Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, held on 18 October, examined the results of fulfillment of the State Plan of Economic and Social Development and the State Budget of the Azerbaijan SSR in the first 9 months of 1984, and mapped out the prime measures designed to further enhance the effectiveness of social production and successfully complete the year's targets.

Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Chairman G.N. Seidov delivered the report.

Discussion was participated in by gorkom secretaries and by officials of ministries, departments, and major industrial enterprises.

The results of the discussion were summarized by Azerbaijan CP Central Committee First Secretary K. M. Bagirov.

The republic's working people, it was noted, implementing the decisions of the 26th Congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the statements and conclusions set forth in the speeches of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Comrade K.U. Chernenko, and the tasks mapped out at the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress, have broadly launched socialist competition to enhance the effectiveness of production and the quality of the work and have achieved new successes this year in the republic's economic and social development.

Industry completed ahead of schedule, on 25 September, the 9-month plan of volume of sales and production of many important product items. The increase in industrial production over the corresponding period last year came to 4.7 percent (versus 4.5 percent as per the year's plan). Labor productivity rose by 3.5 percent, a factor accounting for 75 percent of the increase in output. The target for the production of highest quality category goods was overfulfilled; their share in the total volume came to 16.7 percent.

Farm workers are laboring diligently and have achieved excellent results. They have raised and protected bumper crops despite bad weather conditions, and they are successfully completing harvesting and procurement efforts. Plans and socialist obligations have been overfulfilled with respect to purchases of grain, cotton, grapes, vegetables, melons, potatoes, and silk cocoons. Five-year plans have been completed ahead of schedule with respect to sales to the state of cotton, grapes, and green tea leaf. Amounts of livestock products sold to the state are substantially higher than last year. Numbers of cattle, hogs, and poultry have increased, and their productivity is higher.

Positive advances have been recorded in capital construction. Commissioning of fixed capital has increased by 25 percent, and new enterprises, capacity, and production facilities of the agroindustrial complex and other sectors of the national economy have gone into operation. Plans for the completion of housing, schools, child care facilities, hospitals, and polyclinics have been fulfilled. On the whole, the transport conveyor has operated very well. Targets have been met with regard to the volume of consumer services, and the volume of retail trade turnover has risen.

Many labor collectives are successfully meeting their socialist obligations with regard to above-plan increases in labor productivity and reduction of the Prime cost. The income portion of the Azerbaijan SSR's State Budget was fulfilled by 103.8 percent in the first 9 months, and the revenue plan was secured for all types of payments and by all cities and rayons.

At the same time, speakers noted, the work of a number of ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations is characterized by shortcomings and oversights. Reserves are not being fully utilized. Some 46 associations and enterprises failed to complete the 9-month commercial output plan, 44 failed to fulfill the sales plan, and 64 failed to meet the labor productivity plan. In this regard, speakers at the joint meeting addressed serious complaints at a number of party committees and officials of the Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Cotton Industry, the Ministry of Forestry Industry, the State Committee for Viticulture and Wine-Making, the Azneft' Association, and synthetic rubber, pipe rolling, and other plants.

A high level of discipline and organization in all links is of paramount importance. Positive results of efforts in this regard are attested by a marked tendency toward reduction in work time losses. But we have realistic possibilities of achieving further improvement in discipline indicators.

Intensive development of modern production is impossible without strict compliance with delivery discipline. In the 9-month period, the republic's industry fulfilled the product delivery plan by 98.4 percent. Although this indicator is higher than during the corresponding period last year, it is by no means satisfactory. There are serious shortcomings in the fulfillment of the products-list plan: of 43 important kinds of goods, targets for 18 were not met, and consumer goods accounted for about half of them. The republic is being held back by the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable

Industry, the Azneft' Association, the Azerrybprom Association, enterprises of the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, and others. It is essential, in the remaining months of the year, to undertake every effort to correct the situation.

The obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, ministries and departments, and economic and social organizations are given the task of thoroughly analyzing the results of efforts for the first 9 months and, guided by the decisions of the February and April 1984 CPSU Central Committee plenums and K. U. Chernenko's directives, working out and implementing concrete measures designed to eliminate shortcomings and failures and directed at unconditional fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations by each enterprise, kolkhoz, sovkhoz, every sector of the national economy, thus laying a reliable groundwork for an excellent start in the concluding year of the five-year plan. It is essential to wage a decisive effort to eradicate mismanagement and waste, to look thoroughly into the activities of every enterprise, to assess its performance more stringently, and to comprehensively enhance cadres' responsibility for their job.

The main task facing workers of the agroindustrial complex, participants of the meeting noted, is that of completing the harvesting of cotton, vegetables, grapes, potatoes, fruit, tobacco leaf, feeds, and other farm crops in record time, and stepping up efforts to prevent losses and improve product quality. It is essential to implement a complex of measures to lay a good groundwork for next year's crop and to sow winter crops in accordance with optimal agrotechnical timetables. It is necessary to fulfill the plan of laying out new orchards and vineyards, to complete repairs on livestock facilities as soon as possible and to prepare livestock wintering in an exemplary manner.

Officials and managers of party and soviet organs, contracting organizations, ministries, and client departments will have to undertake vigorous measures for further concentration of labor and material resources on start-up projects, to provide them with all the necessary equipment, and to achieve full assimilation of capital investments.

In the time remaining, officials and managers of the appropriate ministries and departments must liquidate the present lag in freight turnover, exercise special control over the transporting of farm goods, and comprehensively improve the work of urban passenger transport.

Participants in the meeting specially emphasized the importance of comprehensively improving the financial performance of a number of economic sectors, of further accelerating the pace of production and improving the quality of consumer goods. It is essential to raise the responsibility of trade and consumer service enterprise managers for unconditional fulfillment of the year's plan with regard to trade turnover, volume of consumer services, and improved quality of services.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers expressed confidence that party, soviet, and economic bodies, all the working people of the republic, will do everything necessary to honorably fulfill the economic plans and high socialist obligations of the fourth year of the five-year plan, get the concluding year of the five-year plan off to a good start, and greet the 27th Congress of the Party of Lenin in a fitting manner.

6854

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REGIONAL

LATVIAN CARDINAL RECEIVES HONORARY MEDAL

LD261553 Moscow TASS in English 1151 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Riga, 26 Dec (TASS)—An honorary medal of the Soviet Peace Fund has been presented to Cardinal Julian Vaivod, head of the Roman Catholic Church in the Soviet Baltic Republic of Latvia, in appreciation of his active involvement in the peace movement and the support of the church he leads for the peaceful policy of the Soviet State.

"In these joyous days of Christmas celebrations words are said in Latvia's Roman Catholic churches, calling on the believers, all people of goodwill to unite in fraternal love and peace," the 89-year-old Cardinal said in a TASS interview. "There is no and cannot be any task more important than that of preserving peace since modern weapons can destroy human civilization and the very life on earth."

Julian Vaivod is known as an influential Roman Catholic worker who engages in studies of questions of theology, law, ethics and literature and is the author of several fiction books with religious contents. He has attended many international and national religious forums and conferences devoted to the protection of peace.

"Christ has established peace between God and man, peace among people, races, countries and nations," Cardinal Vaivod said. "It is not death but life and peace that are God's gift and the aim of humanity. And we urge all believers to pray for Lord to help us achieve this lofty aim."

"Let the new year of 1985 be a year of his kindness to all people and nations. I wish triumph to all working for peace on earth," Cardinal Julian Vaivod said.

CSO: 1812/86

REGIONAL

NEW LATVIAN MINISTER OF EDUCATION APPOINTED

WA210830 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 17 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by LATINFORM under the rubric "In the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Latvian SSR"]

[Text] The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Latvian SSR has appointed A. A. Buylis as Latvian SSR minister of education.

At his request, due to the state of his health, the Supreme Soviet Latvian SSR has released M. Ya. Karklin from the duties of SSR minister of education.

Aldonis Al'fredovich Buylis, born in 1930, a Latvian, and member of the CPSU, graduated from the Latvian State Pedagogical Institute. While working as a teacher and director in a 7-year school, he did Komsomol work, and then worked as director of Tsesis First Middle School. Since 1960 he has worked in the Ministry of Education Latvian SSR as head of the board of schools and children's institutions, and since 1973 as first deputy minister of education. A.A. Buylis is an Honored Teacher of the Latvian SSR, a candidate of pedagogical sciences.

CSO: 1800/111

REGIONAL

ESTONIAN, LATVIAN CHURCHES HOLD CHRISTMAS CELEBRATIONS

LD242240 Moscow TASS in English 2210 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Tallin, 24 Dec (TASS)--Brightly lit and colorfully decorated Christmas trees adorn the homes of the followers of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Estonia.

Festive services were conducted on Christmas Eve. A message to the believers from the head of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Estonia, Archbishop Edgar Khark, was read to all Lutheran congregations. "Jesus Christ called upon all people to live in brotherhood and peace," the message says. "This is why Estonian Lutherans, like millions of other sober-minded people of different views and denominations, have joined in the movement in defense of the peace, for upholding the invaluable gift of life, and in protest against the threat of thermonuclear war."

Riga, 24 Dec (TASS)--The word "peace" treasured by all peoples sounds today in all of the 200 Evangelical Lutheran churches of Latvia (a republic in the Soviet Baltic region) where Christmas services are conducted. The first festive service at Riga's oldest church, St. John Cathedral, built in the 13th century, was conducted by Archbishop Dr Janis Matulis, head of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Latvia. Later he delivered the Christmas sermon to the congregation.

On the eve of the feast he sent a Christmas message to Evangelical Lutherans in cities and countryside. "It is important to realize," the archbishop emphasised, "that at the present time mankind in our intranquil world is engaged in a search for new values, the chief one of which is peace on earth for all peoples. The Christmas feast call for reason, for creating different relations between people which would dispell the darkness of egoism, hatred and confusion on earth and in human souls. The message ends in the words from the gospel: Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace among men with whom he is pleased."

CSO: 1812/87

REGIONAL

LATVIAN MVD OFFICIAL CLAIMS MINORS ENCOURAGED TO DRINK

[Editorial Report] Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian on 20 November 1984 carries on page 2 a 700-word article by I. Lidumnyeks, head of a division in the Latvian MVD, entitled "Without Lenience." Lidumnyeks notes with alarm that "despite the numerous and varied steps taken to prevent drunkenness among teenagers," the number of minors who are being admitted to sobering stations has not been declining, while the number of teenage girls being brought in is actually increasing. While incidents of drunkenness among teenagers is most often blamed on "the streets," Lidumnyeks asserts that young people most often get their first taste of alcohol in the home. In many cases, parents give their children the alcohol, while in others they give them enough pocket money to purchase it at will. Coworkers often treat their underage colleagues to booze as well, going so far as to organize drinking bouts right in the workplace on paydays. Tradespeople carry an especially heavy burden of responsibility for selling liquor to young people even when they know them to be underage. They do not hesitate to break the rules because, in most cases, their only punishment when caught is a small fine. Fines also tend to be the only punishment meted out to parents and coworkers who provide liquor to minors. At the very least, Lidumnyeks insists, salespeople selling to minors should be fired and anyone, including parents, giving young people alcohol should face heavy fines and, in certain cases, imprisonment. He concludes that heavier punishments alone will not solve the problem of drinking among minors, but that they must be accompanied by increased educational and propaganda work among the young and by organized leisure activities for them.

CSO: 1800/113

REGIONAL

PRESERVATION SOCIETY, STATE COOPERATE IN RIVER CLEAN-UP

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 19 December 1984 carries on page 3 an 800-word article entitled "Living Springs of Good Deeds" by A. Voystrochenko, first secretary of the Bryansk Obkom and the chairman of the Interrepublic Committee on the Complex Problems of the Desna. The article describes the success of a 15-year cooperative effort to clean up and protect the Desna River basin in the Ukraine. The work was carried out by volunteers from the All Russian Society for the Preservation of Nature (VOOP) in conjunction with the Committee on the Complex Problems of the Desna. Voystrochenko believes such an effort is needed in the RSFSR, ~~"various departments control~~ the ecological results of economic activities. Confronting these problems within the framework of the Interrepublic Committee on the Desna, seeing how effectively they are resolved in the oblasts of the Ukraine where the republic State Committee for the Preservation of Nature has been active for many years, we come to the conclusion that the time has obviously come for us to have a similar committee in the Russian Federation."

CSO: 1800/106

REGIONAL

TELEPHONE COUNSELING SERVICE INSTITUTED IN MINSK

[Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 11 December 1984 carries on page 4 a 250-word article entitled "Call on the 'Telephone of Trust'." In the article health inspector-doctor of the BSSR Ministry of Health Yu. Sushchenya announces the opening of a telephone hotline for those in urgent need of psychological help. Since experience at similar services in Moscow, Leningrad and Riga has shown that the greatest need occurs in the evenings, the service will at first be available from 8-11 every evening. With time, however, the Ministry of Health hopes to expand the service to 24 hours a day. Sushchenya concludes by guaranteeing anonymity to the callers and urging people to seek help for any problem.

CSO: 1800/99

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN CP CC BURO ON IGNALINSKAYA AES CONSTRUCTION

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 10 Oct 84 p 1

[Unsigned Article: "In the Buro of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] At its regular session, the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Buro examined the question of measures for ensuring the timely putting into operation of the power capacities and the acceleration of the construction of the Ignalinskaya nuclear electric power plant. In the decree adopted by the Lithuanian CP Central Committee and the republic council of Ministers in connection with this matter, it was noted that definite successes have been achieved on the construction of the AES (nuclear electric power plant). The first power unit has been put into operation; its power capacities are being put into operation in accordance with the approved schedule, and the electric power production plan is being fulfilled.

At the same time, the decree points out a number of shortcomings in the construction of this important power project. Due to the construction incompleteness and the low quality and insufficient quantity of the equipment, frequent unplanned interruptions of the operation of the first unit take place. The required quality of repair work is not being provided. The further putting into operation of the commissioned power capacities is being held back due to the unsatisfactory and tardy preparation for operation of the computer system. The level of production standards and aesthetics is low.

In the course of the discussion dealing with this question, it was also indicated that such serious shortcomings as the lagging behind the directive schedule for the building of the second power unit, the untimely delivery of certain kinds of technological equipment, unsatisfactory labor organization in certain sections, violations of the labor safety regulations and labor discipline, and irrational utilization of material resources have occurred. The rates of housing construction do not satisfy the demands of the Ignalinskaya nuclear electric power plant and the Western Construction Administration. A number of sites intended for social-welfare facilities are being built slowly; children's pre-school institutions are in extremely short supply.

The Lithuanian CP Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers have obliged the leadership of the Ignalinskaya nuclear electric power plant and the Western Construction Administration, as well as the party committees, to take measures for liquidating the lag in the assembly of the second power unit. For this purpose, they are to utilize more broadly progressive methods of work organization, create additional construction and installation sections, strengthen the subdivisions and services with highly skilled specialists and workers, provide for the timely delivery of technological equipment, and broadly develop socialist competition for decreasing construction time periods and improving the quality of the work.

The party committees of the Ignalinskaya AES and the Western Construction Administration have been informed of the necessity to strengthen monitoring of the economic activity of the administration, increase the level of the political indoctrination work and of party leadership of socialist competition, and to influence more actively the selection and distribution of cadres. They are to establish strict monitoring of the fulfillment of party decisions.

The Ignalinskiy raykom has been instructed to become deeply involved in the activities of the Ignalinskaya AES and the Western Construction Administration party organizations and to provide specific assistance to party committees in their work dealing with the mobilization of communists for the fulfillment of assigned tasks.

At the Buro session, they heard information from Lithuanian CP Central Committee Secretary A.K. Brasauskas concerning the fulfillment of the plan by the industry of the republic during September 1984. It was noted that, on the whole, industry has coped with the nine-month's plan: the sum of 127 rubles of output has been sold above the plan, and the indicator of the labor productivity growth is 4.9 percent, as compared to the planned 2.6 percent. The enterprises working under the conditions of the economic experiment are successfully coping with the established targets.

At the same time, it was emphasized that, against a background of the general positive indicators, the situation with the fulfillment of the plans for the sale of commodity output is a cause for great concern: some of the enterprises did not cope with this plan in September. This refers especially to enterprises of the industries of the Meat and Dairy, Light, and Furniture and Wood Processing industries.

Some enterprises of the ministries of the Light and Fruit and Vegetable industries, and of Consumer Services are not carrying out the delivery of products in accordance with contract obligations, as well as their targets for an above-plan increase in labor productivity and an additional reduction of product cost.

The Lithuanian CP Central Committee Buro has obliged the leaders of the ministries, departments, associations and enterprises, the party gorkoms and raykoms, and the primary party organizations to take effective measures to achieve a basic improvement in the sale of commodity output and in the fulfillment of contract obligations and other basic production indicators.

The Lithuanian CP Central Committee Buro discussed the question of the state of preparation of the republic people's economic sectors for operation during the fall-winter period of 1984-85. At the session, they heard information from the industry and construction and municipal services departments of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee dealing with the state of affairs in the republic. The ministries, departments, gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms are obliged to complete preparations related to power, transportation and municipal and domestic services enterprises for operation in winter conditions within the shortest time period.

The Committee of People's Control, Goskomnefteprodukt (State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products) and Main Production Administration of Power and Electrification LiSSR are instructed to carry out systematically checks of the operational efficiency of electric and thermal power equipment and of the economic and rational utilization of fuel and power resources during the winter period.

The departments of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, the party gorkoms and raykoms, and the party primary organizations are to take unremitting control of the course of the preparations for winter of enterprises, schools, medical and children's pre-school institutions and housing fund, and to increase their demands on the economic leaders for the timely fulfillment of the measures outlined.

At the Buro session, the work experience of the editorial board of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA LITVA dealing with the elucidation of questions concerning an increase in the production and quality of consumer goods was studied and approved. It was recommended to the editorial boards of newspapers and magazines and to the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting LiSSR to study this positive experience and strengthen the search for effective forms of press, television and radio broadcasting participation in the struggle to increase the production and raise the quality of goods for the people.

The Lithuanian CP Central Committee Buro also considered a number of other questions dealing with various aspects of life of the republic.

12404

CSO: 1800/41

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN MVD MINISTER DISCUSSES ANTI-CRIME MEASURES

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 10 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by S. Lisauskas, minister of Internal Affairs LiSSR: "Together with the Public"]

[Text] A large number of letters come to the editorial board, in which the readers uncompromisingly speak out about the necessity to strengthen the struggle against embezzlement of socialist property, bribery and profiteering.

We brought the letters to the attention of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the LiSSR, S. Lisauskas, and asked him to tell our readers what measures are being taken to prevent and eliminate these negative phenomena.

It is a pleasure to see that the reading public so sharply and fundamentally poses the questions connected with the struggle against all and every abuse. However, it could not have been any other way. The tremendous scale of building communism, the complexity and the significance of the tasks of social and economic development certainly determine our society's intolerance of any manifestations of disorganization and laxity, and of violations of the norms of the Soviet way of life and socialist law and order. The Communist party emphasizes that the struggle against these negative phenomena and their elimination are a matter that embraces the entire party and state and truly all the people.

The organs of internal affairs and the militia are oriented toward the prevention and suppression of infringements on people's property, the wasting of state and public funds, bribery and profiteering. Recently, under the leadership of the party organizations, and with the active assistance of the Soviet organs and the public, definite results have been achieved in preventing and uncovering crimes and in eliminating a number of the causes and conditions which give rise to them.

However, it would be incorrect to claim that we have done everything possible in this area. We still have reserves for the further improvement of the work dealing with the prevention and elimination of instances of embezzlement, theft of public funds, misconduct, illegal private enterprise and other such offenses. In order to bring these into action,

we, first of all, are strengthening the organization of the BKhSS (Combating the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation) organs, the staff of regional inspectors, and our other subdivisions. The structure of the BKhSS service has been improved, and a great deal of attention is being addressed to the placement, training and indoctrination of its cadres, and to the introduction of progressive experience. The coordination of the activities of its departments and divisions with the subdivisions for criminal investigation, GAI [State Motor Vehicle Inspection] and investigation has been improved. Measures are being taken to improve the operational efficiency of their activities and to examine more thoroughly the information coming to the militia, and ties with labor collectives and with the public at their place of residence are being strengthened. Success in improving law and order is directly dependent precisely on the strength of our contacts with the working masses, voluntary formations of citizens, and economic and soviet aktivs.

At this point, however, I would like to pay attention to the following aspect of the matter. It is known that the security of state and public property primarily depends upon to whom it is entrusted. In the course of an investigation, facts are often ascertained when, operations with material assets and positions involving material responsibility are entrusted to persons who have previously demonstrated their lack of scruples and moral uncleanness, dishonesty, and who even have committed crimes of a mercenary nature.

Recently, the People's Court of the Oktyabrskiy rayon of the city of Vilnius convicted a group of persons with material responsibility for the misappropriation of funds in photostudio No. 3 of the Paslauga consumer services combine. The group was headed by the studio director, V. Tratsevskiy. As it turned out, the latter was earlier convicted for illegal private enterprise activity.

What they say is true: it is almost always easier to prevent a disease than later, having neglected it, to cure it. This truth, in a certain sense, is applicable to the sphere of social relations being discussed. A reliable prevention measure is strict monitoring and accounting, especially when it concerns the security of material assets--raw materials, semi-finished products and finished goods. The absence of control and an atmosphere of complete forgiveness, lack of discipline and mutual guarantee create a favorable soil for embezzlement and other abuses in a production unit. As has been determined by our workers, it is precisely this unhealthy moral and legal climate that contributed to the fact that the worker of the Vilnius production association imeni P. Eydukyavichyus, S. Knyshev, stole imported sole blanks worth 4,000 rubles, the electrician of the fur garment factory imeni Vitenberg, S. Drazdauskas, misappropriated 13 sheep skins, and the repairman of the Vilnius plastic products plant, V. Matulyavichyus, carried 5500 polyethylene bags out of the plant. Only mismanagement and neglect in accounting and monitoring at a production unit and shortcomings in the

indoctrinational work can explain the recently uncovered facts of wasting of people's property and misappropriation of agricultural produce in such rayons as Alituskiy, Birzhayskiy, Kaunasskiy, Ukmergskiy, Shyaulyaskiy, Kelmesskiy, Raseyinskiy, Utenskiy, Radvilishkiy, Kedaynskiy, Klaypedskiy and Shalchinskiy.

Continuing the thought regarding the mandatory nature of strict monitoring and accounting discipline, I cannot help but mention those negative consequences of violating it which one encounters in the area of the distributing of fuels and lubricants. In the course of a selective audit of automobile transport work in the Pabayskas sovkhos in Ukmergskiy rayon, account exaggerations (pripiska) by the drivers of more than 9300 tons/kilometers were uncovered. The route sheets of some drivers, for example, comrade Amankyavichyus, contained arbitrary corrections of the speedometer readings. Matching the route documents with the quota cards showed that Amankyavichyus had received 290 liters of fuel less, that he, in fact, wrote off. In the kolkhoz imeni Zhemayte of the Shvenchenskiy rayon, fuels and lubricants were generally distributed without measuring; they were ladled from the containers and put into tanks by buckets.

Our ministry has demanded from the republic administration of Gosavto-inspektziya [State Motor Vehicle Inspection] a decisive improvement in the work of checking the correctness of the motor vehicle transport utilization, the accuracy of instruments, and accuracy in filling out commodity transport and route documents. Here we have the right to count on the active assistance and support of the road supervision (dorozhuyny nadzor) of the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways, the volunteer people's patrols and the mass information media.

It should be said that considerable damage to the state is caused by petty thefts, which are especially prevalent in enterprises of the meat and dairy, food, light and local industries and, also, in agriculture. Stealing at a production unit is promoted, again, by weak labor discipline, absenteeism and drinking. The most disgusting thing is that, among the persons with unclean hands one sometimes encounters specialists and captains of industry. It would seem that they, first and foremost, should be concerned with the security of public property and indoctrinate people in a spirit of a care for it. Nevertheless, as has been established, the engineer of the canning plant of the Klaypeda meat combine, P. Zauris, the chief accountant of this plant, O. Laurishyunene, and foreman A. Benetis, themselves committed petty thefts.

In the Shal'chinskay sovkhos, grain plunderers were unmasked: the head of the warehouse, S. Yatsukevich, and the driver, S. Valyukevich. In the Shvituris sovkhos and the Nevezhis of Kedaynskiy rayon livestock-breeding complex, the farm director V. Petrashyus and the head zootechnician, A. Anilenis, were caught red-handed. It is not difficult to imagine what kind of moral-psychological atmosphere develops in collectives whose members see such examples set by officials.

Of course, a lot depends on precision and efficiency in the work of the departmental auditing apparatus. The checks carried out by its workers nearly always do not even ascertain the shortages even where the "perpetrators" are operating to their utmost. And, as they say, the explanation is quite simple: as a result of violations of the rules for setting raw materials norms and covert utilization of technological reserves, product surpluses are created which become easy prey for thieves. For some reason, the auditors do not see it.

The workers of the BKhSS services carry out a daily struggle with profiteering. The profiteer is a shameless parasite of the body of the society. Criminal penalty for reselling goods for mercenary purposes was increased by legislation as of the end of 1982. Measures up to 10 years' deprivation of freedom with confiscation of property are provided. The actions of our workers are subordinate to the unalterable rule: no mercy to the malicious profiteers! It would be good if all citizens would be guided by the following principle: there can be no compromises with any sort of second-hand dealers and "busers". The profiteer tries to obtain a considerable gain from the increased buying power of the population and the generosity of various individuals, who are ready to overpay so as to purchase the "deficit" items. By doing so, they willingly or unwittingly encourage all sorts of swindlers.

It is also necessary that the process of improving the forms and the methods of work of the internal affairs organs, directed toward eliminating embezzlement, theft, profiteering and bribery, be supplemented by the active participation of the public and the volunteer organizations of the population in the struggle against these antisocial phenomena. Success lies in precisely such mutual efforts. I should like the readers to understand me correctly. We are not at all trying to shift even a part of our burden onto the shoulders of the public. The militia is called on to fulfill their duty to the end, and it will do it.

The workers of the internal affairs organs are at the front line in the struggle against crime; they see their primary task in not allowing violations of the law to occur, in providing inevitable punishment for those who do not live at peace with the law and who do not wish to take into consideration the will of the people which is expressed in it.

12404

CSO: 1800/41

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN SUPREME COURT PLENUM REVIEWS RECIDIVIST CRIME

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 13 Oct p 3

[EL'TA Article "The Plenum of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Court"]

[Text] Vilnius, 12 October. Today the plenum of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Court took place, at which the Court Chairman, I.P. Misyunas, presided.

The plenum discussed judicial practice dealing with the application of laws and the carrying out of the interpretations of the Supreme Court USSR plenum concerning the struggle against recidivist crime.

The plenum also discussed judicial practice in civilian cases regarding the uncompensated confiscation of houses built or rebuilt with authorization, and amplified the decree of the previous plenum on this matter.

In addition, discussions took place dealing with the application by the courts of laws that regulate the cancellation of labor agreements, and with questions of the material responsibility of workers and employees.

Chief of the Administrative Organs Department of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, S.P. Apanavichyus, Secretary of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet, I.I. Guretskas, Minister of Justice LiSSR, P.M. Kuris, procurator of the Lithuanian SSR, A.A. Novikov, leaders of the law and order institutions, scientists, and the chairmen of rayon and city people's courts participated in the plenum.

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